MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

30 SEPTEMBER 1982

Lebanon

Multinational Force, Security Situation -- U.S. Marines disembarked at Beirut port and landed at the international airport, according to Voice of Lebanon and Beirut radio reports. Citing French military sources, AFP said the multinational peacekeeping force will complete its deployment by noon 30 September.

The Israelis have been holding military maneuvers in the Al-Biqa' Valley, according to the clandestine Voice of Arab Lebanon radio.

In southern Lebanon the IDF increased its patrols in the 'Ayn al-Hulwah Palestinian refugee camp near Sidon after Phalangists killed a 70-year-old man, Jerusalem radio reported. Lebanese security sources cited by Beirut radio said the Israelis detained four armed men and handed them over to internal security forces in connection with the incident. Earlier, AFP reported that Palestinians in the same area accused Phalangist militia of killing four people and kidnapping several others on 26 September.

Political Situation -- Noting that President Amin al-Jumayyil will shortly start consultations on the formation of a new government, Beirut radio said a prime minister will be designated by the weekend and decrees on the formation of the new government will be issued next week. The radio confirmed that Al-Jumayyil has accepted Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan's resignation but has asked Al-Wazzan and his ministers to continue in office until a new government is formed.

After his visit to the United Nations, Al-Jumayyil will travel to Washington and Paris but will not visit any other Arab or non-Arab state, according to Voice of Lebanon radio. Meanwhile, Beirut radio noted that Al-Jumayyil will formally open the crossing points between East and West Beirut on 30 September.

The Voice of Arab Lebanon radio, which is associated with the leftist Al-Murabitun movement, was heard to resume transmitting on 29 September. The radio reported that Al-Murabitun Command Council Chairman Ibrahim Qulaylat gave a press conference in the Al-Barbir hospital, where he is convalescing, in which he said the Al-Murabitun will deal positively with the new regime of President al-Jumayyil.

Israel

Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon told Qiryat Mal'akhi residents that he is responsible for Israeli actions related to the Beirut massacres, Jerusalem radio reported. Sharon said that if necessary he would put his position on the line. He declared that Israel is the target of anti-Jewish feeling and accused the U.S. administration of interfering in Israeli domestic political affairs. In remarks carried by the radio, he spoke of "character assassination" against Israel and said the purpose of this is to make Israelis accept "claims" such as the Reagan plan, which he rejected.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Menahem Begin declared that as prime minister he is ultimately responsible for any Israeli actions. Speaking at the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, reported by IDF radio, Begin said lack of knowledge does not free him from responsibility and stressed that both he and the defense minister take this position. He claimed that the Alignment is trying to tie the government and the IDF to the Beirut massacre and referred to "political challenges" facing Israel, such as the "dangers" of the Reagan plan. Noting that Jordan's King Husayn reportedly is not prepared to speak with him, Begin said this was fine and Israel will continue to build settlements in Judaea and Samaria.

PLO

PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat participated in the funeral procession in Damascus of Fatah Central Committee member Sa'd Sayil, Damascus radio reported.

Saudi Arabia

Fahd Sharon Meeting Denial -- Press sources in London cited by JANA alleged that Fahd secretly met with Israeli Defense Minister Sharon in London last June; a Saudi Royal Court spokesman cited by SPA denied this "baseless" report.

Fahd, Brezhnev Cables -- Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev sent a message to King Fahd on the occasion of Saudi National Day expressing respect for Saudi principles including that of noninterference, TASS reported. Riyadh television noted that Fahd had sent a cable of thanks to Brezhnev.

Iranian Pilgrims -- Iranian pilgrims marching to Mecca were confronted by Saudi police who attacked and arrested some of the marchers, Tehran radio claimed.

Iran-Iraq War

Iranian forces hit Iraqi positions near Basra, causing a fire at some Iraqi petrochemical installations, IRNA reported. According to AFP, the Iranian Interior Minister inspected a captured border position near Basra inside Iraq. Iraqi President Saddam Husayn also visited Iraqi positions near the front, INA said.

Iran

In a series of operations carried out on 23 September, a large part of the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization in Gilan Province was eliminated and 40 of its members were killed or arrested, Tehran radio claimed.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ISLAMIC FOREIGN MINISTERS TO MEET 11 OCTOBER

NC292112 Paris AFP in English 1954 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Tunis, Sept. 29 (AFP) -- Foreign ministers of Islamic countries will meet [words indistinct] on October 11 to coordinate their attitude on the Palestinian situation before it is discussed by the United Nations General Assembly, Islamic Conference Secretary-General Habib Chatti said here today.

Mr Chatti said that the Middle East peace plan adopted by the recent Arab summit in Fes was "historic" because Arab nations had made a commitment to its implementation, were speaking the "same language" and would be united in their conception of the settlement.

On the other hand, the plan [words indistinct] President Ronald Reagan, although containing "some positive points" did not totally meet the conditions of the Fes summit, Mr Chatti said. He called on Washington to give up its "unconditional support of Israel."

Meanwhile, Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba was reported today to have suggested to King Hassan II of Morocco, who chaired the Fes summit, that the seven foreign ministers appointed by the conference to present the peace plan to the U.N. Security Council's five permanent members should go to Washington.

President Bourguiba said the ministers of Algeria, Jordan, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tunisia and the Palestine Liberation Organisation, should give the plan to U.S. officials and prepare for a follow-up visit by their respective leaders, whom King Hassan has invited to come to Rabat soon.

PLO COMMITTEE DISCUSSES 'AYN AL-HULWAH INCIDENTS

JN300620 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0600 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] At its meeting in Damascus last night. the PLO Executive Committee reviewed the acts of murder and rape that occurred in the 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp in southern Lebanon. Reporting the meeting, WAFA says that the committee took the necessary measures to confront the new situation in Lebanon.

NAYIF HAWATIMAH GRANTS INTERVIEW TO AL-QABAS

LD291236 Kuwait KUNA in English 1115 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Kuwait, 29 Sept (KUNA) -- A ranking Palestinian official has asserted that armed struggle will continue to be the major tool of fighting against the Zionist enemy, especially inside the occupied Arab lands.

Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the radical Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), was quoted Wednesday as saying that the withdrawal of the Palestinian Resistance from Lebanon should be no means indicate a change of the method of fighting against the Israeli occupation whether in Lebanon or in occupied Palestine.

Talking in an interview conducted in Damascus and published here today in AL-QABAS daily, Hawatimah emphasized that the Palestinian experience had proved that armed struggle was the most effective way for the Palestinian question to make its presence felt.

Asked whether the evacuation of the Palestinian Resistance from Beirut was a defeat, the Palestinian leader said the Beirut battle had proved that the Israeli army with its advanced weaponry can be defeated once there was a political decision and determination to keep up the struggle.

The steadfastness of the joint Palestinian-Lebanese forces in Beirut has foiled Israel's attempt to crush the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and to impose on Lebanon a peace treaty with Israel, he added. "What has happened was a victory rather than a defeat because the PLO departed from Beirut honourably with its structure revitalized and has managed to win the support of the world public opinion which became more understanding of our cause", he explains.

Hawatimah made it clear that the Israeli invasion of Lebanon which aimed at terminating the PLO presence had exposed the alleged support of several Arab countries for the Palestinian Revolution.

Saying that the PLO has learnt important lessons from the Lebanon experience, he pointed out however that the Palestinian Resistance is currently going through a difficult situation that it has to overcome for the sake of developing the means of struggle in the coming stage.

Questioned whether the Beirut battle was a step on the road to Palestine, the Palestinian official explained that the PLO steadfastness in Beirut could have compelled Israel to make significant political concessions had it been supported by earnest Arab backing. The huge Arab economic, military and political potentials were frozen at the time the bloody battle was raging, Hawatimah regretted and went on to say that this encouraged Israel to expand its aggression and the Americans to support the assault and its political and military objectives.

On the relationship between the Beirut battle and the achievement of the Palestinian goals, Hawatimah said this will be directly affected by the upcoming Palestinian struggle and its ability to cope with the new situation through "tactical flexibility and political toughness". This however, he went on, hinges on the seriousness of the Arab attitude towards the Palestinian question and the ability of Arab countries to translate verbal support to tangible military and political backing.

He explained that one form of Arab support could be constant pressure on the U.S. to make it change its stand on the PLO and recognise the right of the Palestinian people to an independent state and self-determination.

Asked to comment on the "Arab silence and inaction during the battles," Hawatimah charged that a number of Arab countries had "connections with the capitalist bloc, specifically the United States" and these countries "acted under the dictate of their own interests."

Another category of Arab regimes, he went on, could not take part in fighting alongside the Palestinians because they had no support from their own peoples whose democratic rights were thwarted. Without naming any of these regimes, the Palestinian leader said the Arab support remained in the realm of statements denouncing the Israeli invasion and extending verbal support for the Palestinian and Lebanese people.

Hawatimah, however, threatened that "the moment will come when we will divulge stunning secrets which will shake the thrones and leaders who (?started) with the enemies to hit the Palestinian Resistance and the Lebanese people for their backing to our revolution."

The Arab nation has immense potentials on various levels and these, if mobilised, are more than enough to make "the Israeli army collapse as fragile paper," Hawatimah noted but added that the problem does not lie in potentials but rather in the political decision to fight the enemy.

SAUDI ARABIA

COURT SPOKESMAN DENIES FAHD MET WITH SHARON

LD291340 Riyadh SPA in English 1247 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Jidda, Sept 29 (SPA) -- A royal court spokesman today denied as "baseless and fabricated" a radio Libya report which alleged that King Fahd had met with Israeli Defence Minister Ari'el Sharon. The spokesman clarified that the Saudi monarch had not met with the Israeli defence minister or any other Israeli official.

He said the kingdom's policy was declared and well-known and regretted the "dissemination of such false report at this critical phase for the Arab nation and at a time when it required truth, honesty and objectivity.

"Although these fabricated reports could deceive nobody, yet it is our duty to clear the matter," he added.

KING FAHD THANKS BREZHNEV, OTHER LEADERS

GF291944 Riyadh Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz sent thank you cables to a number of kings and presidents of fraternal and friendly states in reply to the congratulatory cables he received from them on the occasion of the kingdom's national day. He sent thank you cables to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium; Ahmed Sekou Toure, president of the Republic of Guinea; Jerry John Rawlings, chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council in the Republic of Ghana; Mohamed Siad Barre, president of the Somali Democratic Republic; Edward Schreyer, governor general of Canada; Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, president of the Republic of Maldives; Husayn ibn Talal, king of Jordan; Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Republic of Syria; Qabus ibn Sa'id, sultan of Oman; Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, amir of Qatar; and Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

In these cables his majesty expressed his thanks to them and their peoples for their good wishes to the kingdom on this occasion.

PDRY

PFLO RADIO CALLS ON OMANI SOLDIERS TO REBEL

GF271948 Aden Voice of PFLO in Arabic 1545 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Brother Omani soldier: You have discovered through your own experience in this mercenary army that it is not an army to defend Oman, protect the people or repulse foreign invasion of our country. Look around you. You will find American soldiers killing your people to subjugate you to their expansionist goals. Look at the British, American and other foreign officers and ask yourself: What is the role of Omani soldiers in this agent army? You are guarding those who are threatening your home and the home of your father. You are guarding those who are violating your homeland and violating the honor of your people every day. They put you and your Omani brothers in the frontline during the battles, strikes and demonstrations. They ask you, brother Omani soldier and policeman, to kill your honest compatriots who are demanding their rights.

Brother soldier, look at the role you are carrying out, and look at the great danger threatening you. Look at the role that is being carried out by American and British officers who give you orders from behind their desks. Look at the privileges enjoyed by foreign officers and foreign mercenary soldiers. There is no comparison between the privileges you have and the privileges they have. They pay for them from the wealth of your people and from the hard efforts of your kinfolk in order to kill your brothers and control your oil.

Brother Omani soldier in the army of the puppet regime, you are far from your kinfolk and are killing your Omani brothers. Have you thought of this crime? Have you paused to think that you have joined the army to kill your brothers and cousins? Have you paused to think that one day you will find yourself forced to kill your father, brother, relative or friend? Yes, brother soldier, as long as you are in this suppressive army you will find yourself liable one day to kill your brother, father, uncle or relative, and you will not be able to disobey the orders of your British and American officers.

Are you aware of the role you are playing, brother soldier? If you are an Omani, if you love your country, this is not the army of your homeland. If you love Oman you must realize that this army helps the imperialists enslave Oman. What is your role now, you who have been deceived into joining this army? If you are stationed in a camp do not hesitate to carry out secret military operations [words indistinct] (?at noon) and follow the example of your honorable brothers who daily set fires in British and American army camps. If you are alone with a British officer do not hesitate to kill him and rid your country of a malignant germ that tries to kill many of your people. Carry out your role in aborting the tasks that harm your people. Do not hesitate to spread patriotic ideas among your brother soldiers. Convey to them news of the revolution. Inform them of the defeats that are inflicted on the enemies. Strive to organize yourself and your sincere brothers. Be a true soldier of free and proud Oman.

Brother soldier, do not forget that your brothers in the people's liberation army and the people's militia love and respect you because you are one of them. They welcome you at any time and say to you: If the enemy discovers that you are working against him in Dhofar, do not hesitate to direct your last bullets at a British or American officer, and join the people's liberation army, the army of dignity, pride and honor, the army of the heroic Omani people.

YAR

SALAH KHALAF CONTINUES VISIT TO SAN'A

Addresses Palestinians

GF291000 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Speech by Salah Khalaf, member of the PLO Central Committee, to Palestinian fighters in San'a' on 28 September -- recorded]

[Excerpts] We were together in Beirut making a glorious epic for the Arab people but the Zionists wanted to change even this great victory into defeat. They took advantage of our departure from Beirut. You know here, and I say very proudly, that I had the honor to be with my brother martyr hero Brig Gen Abu al-Walid [Sa'd Sayil], who was treacherously assassinated. [interrupted by cheers and slogans]

O sisters and brothers, after this victory you have achieved in Lebanon and the epic of Beirut, all our enemies wanted to steal this victory from us. What would they do? For 3 months Lebanon and Beirut in particular remained steadfast. The cowardly enemy could not advance 1 inch into Beirut.

I say they could not enter Beirut. Their siege of Beirut was formal. You have seen how our people were tortured, starved and suffered -- our Lebanese and Palestinian people -- so that all the Arab nation and the whole world now knows that the Israeli soldier with his American weapon is nothing in the face of the will of fighting and so that we can tell all those who say there is no war with Israel but a strategic balance between Israel and us, that there is no strategic balance except the balance of will.

Here I make a simple comment on the U.S. assurances Philip Habib gave us with respect to the protection of camps and not entering West Beirut. I tell everyone who trusts the United States and this imperialism that hates our peoples that these are the U.S. assurances: massacres and blood. I do not care what Reagan says after our children and women have been slaughtered.

I told our women: You have accustomed us to your reception of martyrs only with cheers. I do not want to hear cries. Those who cry do not belong to our people. Our people do not cry. Our people know how to say this revolution will continue. Our people know how to say we will fight more and more. We are a people who don't cry and do not want to cry. We receive all our martyrs with joy and if a few teardrops fall they fall because of vexation caused by some of these lying Arab regimes that have protected and supported the U.S. agreements -- from Al-Qadhdhafi to others and from the steadfastness front to the confrontation front.

To all these regimes that cheated us we say: We have fought like men and we are honored to have defended Beirut and Lebanon along with a few thousand honorable Arabs who joined us in the battle. This is our honor. Our honor is that four Arab summit conferences held during the massacre failed. Why? Because they waited. Will we get out dead? Will we get out alive?

As I told you at the beginning of my speech, they wanted it to be funeral, a funeral for every one of us, but thanks to God, we left proudly and honorably. Naturally, our reward should not have been departure. Our reward should have been to stay because all these assurances have turned out to be false.

I tell them from here in San'a', the Arab people's San'a', the Yemeni people's San'a' on behalf of these heroes, all of whom I know and know their souls as well: You will not subdue us by this massacre and will not subdue us by [killing] Abu al-Walid. We will remain steadfast and if our teardrops fall they are the tears of vexation by these traitorous and lying regimes. They are not the tears of fear!

Where was the Lebanese Army and where was its honor when they took over Beirut for 15 days? [as heard] Where is the honor of the Arab nation with its oil and wealth? Where is the honor of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front? Where are the weapons they gave us?

From now on, you must call us to account for each word. It is no longer possible for us to walk on a land that is overwhelmed with hypocrisy. It is time we told the good doer he did good.

As I told you at the beginning, during this tour I saluted and greeted 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and the people who are poor in money but very rich in honor and who gave us what is more precious than money, the blood of their sons. To us, these people are more precious. [Interrupted by cheers hailing the Yemeni people and the Palestinian Revolution]

Also, my Brother 'Ali Nasir, leader of the PDRY. This man worked assiduously with his brother, 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, to activate this dead Arab homeland which could not hold a summit conference except after we left Beirut. I remember a respectable old man who sent us a cable when life became uneasy for us. He said -- and that was Habib Bourguiba -- commandos are welcomed, in my eyes and the eyes of my people. This is the one whom we used to describe as a traitor for many years. In the meanwhile, the radio of Brother Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the steafastness front, received your brother commandos as they were in the sea of (Fluzard) in Tunisia and said: Welcome to you commandos; the girls and women of Tunisia are waiting for you. This from Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's radio, which also said the Palestinian leadership and commandos were like sheep. However, both the commandos and their leaders went out like bulls. This Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front.

Thus, brothers and sisters, I say we must not dissemble any more. Frankly, in this Arab homeland we have with us only the poor of this Arab homeland. We belong to these poor people. Our honor also belongs to them. Our honor belongs to this rising generation they describe as backward. However, I say bravo to this backwardness as compared to the progress about which we hear. We cannot afford to dissemble much from now on. We have had enough dissembling. We dissembled at the expense of our people's honor and blood. I want to say on your behalf that this human -- because one brother, an official in the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front sent me a cable saying stop attacking the steadfastness front. [sentence as heard] I told him the circle [tawq] will continue -- in the name of all fighters -- to have this right until all voices of this falsehood are silenced. I shall not fear any ruler whether Arab or non-Arab, because I know this is the feeling of every fighter and every human being. We shall continue to speak the truth without fear of criticism from anyone. Those who fear, let them fear; those who want to dissemble, let them do so. We fighters no longer accept these empty dissemblances. We truly need to see well done to the good doer and to tell the wrongdoer off.

If our blood is cheap to the Arabs, it is precious to us.

Denies News Reports

LD291656 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1550 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] San'a, 29 Sep (SPA) -- Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf, Abu Iyad, has denied the statement attributed to him that the kingdom had provided guarantees and undertakings regarding the evacuation of Palestinian fighters from Beirut.

In a statement to SPA in San'a, he stressed that contrary to what has been reported by news agencies, he said no such thing. He said that what he had talked about concerned the Ta'if conference, the results of teh six-member (?committee) and what had been submitted to all the committee's member-countries.

Salah Khalaf explained that it was the United States that had offered undertakings and guarantees regarding the safety of Palestinian camps in Beirut and the release of Palestinians and Lebanese captured by the Israeli enemy forces in exchange for the release of an Israeli pilot and a number of captured Israeli soldiers.

Salah Khalaf strongly denounced any distortion of his statements, especially at this important stage in the PLO's struggle against ferocious Zionist attacks on the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, and upon the Arab nation as a whole.

Departs 29 September

GF292024 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Brother Salah Khalif, alias Abu Iyad, member of the Fatah Central Committee and the PLO Executive Committee, [as heard] left San'a' today following a 3-day visit to the YAR during which he met with Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the armed forces and general secretary of the General People's Congress, and discussed the recent developments on the Arab arena following the ugly massacre carried out by the Zionist forces and the Phalangist isolationist forces in Sabra and Shatila camps.

BRIEFS

NEW WEEKLY NEWSPAPER -- In accordance with the decision made during the extensive meeting of the YAR Consultative Council and Cabinet and in compliance with the instructions of Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, YAR president and commander in chief of the armed forces, the first issue of the weekly newspaper 26 SEPTEMBER was published on the 20th anniversary of the 26 September Revolution. [San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 27 Sep 82 GF]

DAILY NEWSPAPER RENAMED -- In a statement to SABA', Prime Minister 'Abd al-Karim 'Ali al-'Iryani announced that YAR President Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih has approved the renaming of the daily newspaper 13 JUNE to 26 SEPTEMBER in honor of the 20th anniversary of the 26 September Revolution. [San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 26 Sep 82 GF]

GHALI URGES U.S. TO 'CONCENTRATE' ON REAGAN PLAN

JN300825 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, has called on the United States to push ahead with its Middle East peace initiative so the parties concerned will not lose confidence in it. In an interview with AP, Dr Ghali expressed his concern that the United States might allow itself to be diverted from its peace initiative because of Israel's behavior in Lebanon.

Dr Ghali said almost 30 days have passed since the announcement of the U.S. peace proposals, but President Reagan has not yet taken any action on them. He added: The United States is busy dealing with Israel's activities, which aim at diverting attention, rather than concentrating on the main issue.

Dr Ghali called on the United States to help bring Israel, Jordan and the PLO to the negotiating table. The United States, he said, can do this and must take action. He expressed Egypt's readiness to assist in this respect.

HABIB ARRIVES IN CAIRO FROM RIYADH 29 SEP

JN291740 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1725 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Cairo, 29 Sep (MENA) -- Philip Habib, U.S. special envoy to the Middle East, arrived in Cairo this evening from Riyadh on board a private Saudi plane on a 2-day visit to Egypt.

The U.S. envoy was welcomed at the airport by Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Mohammad Shafi'i 'Abd al-Hamid.

U.S., EGYPT TO PRODUCE FIGHTER AIRCRAFT

NC292122 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2055 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Cairo, 29 Sep (MENA) — In Thursday's issue, the Cairo daily AL-JUMHURIYAH reports that Egypt and the United States have agreed to jointly produce a modern fighter aircraft, the F-5G, in Egyptian military factories. The paper says this is the first Egyptian-U.S. aircraft to be manufactured in Egypt.

PAPER QUESTIONS ISRAELI STRENGTH ON BORDER

PM201407 Cairo AKHBAR AL-YAWM in Arabic 25 Sep 82 p 8

[Chief editor Ibrahim Sa'dah article: "Who Scares Israel?"]

[Excerpts] Some people like to repeat from time to time that Israel's withdrawal from the Sinai has encouraged it to indulge in the acts of invasion and aggression that it has been committing in the area for several months without fear or embarrassment despite world public anger, which for the first time unanimously stands against Israel and its prime minister.

The argument of the proponents of this view is based on the history of the Arab-Israeli conflict and the four wars that preceded the current Lebanese war. From the beginning of that conflict, Egypt led the Arab side of the Arab political and military struggle against Israel.

In the recent war Egypt lost its role, or so it is said by those who reject Egypt's position, as a result of which it restored the Sinai and has temporarily lost its traditional role as the target for Israeli blows and attacks. They assert that Israel would not have even thought of invading Lebanon and striking at the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples had it not been fully assured about the safety of its southern borders with Egypt. The Israeli army would not have been able to wreak such destruction and kill so many thousands had it not withdrawn its land and air forces confronting Egypt and used them in striking at Lebanon and Syria.

It is easy to repeat accusations, for this is not the first time everything has been quiet on the Egyptian front; this is not the first time that some people have alleged that the Israeli forces were totally withdrawn from the Egyptian borders and concentrated along the front with Syria. However, this is the first time Egypt, through its president, has replied to such allegations and revealed the facts in full and in detail.

President Husni Mubarak said: "Israeli concentrations on the Jordanian front consist of one armored brigade, one mechanized brigade and one infantry brigade. On the Syrian front three armored brigades and one mechanized brigade; and on the Lebanese front, one armored brigade and one infantry brigade."

The peace treaty Israel signed with Egypt did not reduce the level of tension on the Egyptian borders; ending the state of war between the two countries was not sufficient justification to withdraw any forces -- even a token number -- from the Egyptian front and send them to the front with another Arab country with which a state of war persists. Entering into negotiations to normalize relations between Egypt and Israel in accordance with the Camp David agreements was not enough to convince the Israeli military mentality that there was no danger to it of a surprise attack from Egypt's side. The peace vigilance and mistrust of the Egyptian position are another; because there is nothing in the treaty that provides for Egypt to remain silent and idle in the face of Israeli attacks on other Arab countries. This [treaty] is not a blank check for Israeli forces to use in annihilating the Arab peoples around them. Egypt is Arab in its past, present and future; it never took a decision without balancing its interests with those of the Arab nation, so that the one does not overwhelm the other. Egypt is not adopting peace unilaterally, and there will be no comprehensive solution unless it is agreed by all the Arab peoples.

Israel knows all this very well. It not only knows it but also takes it into consideration and makes its calculations in light of all the possibilities that might arise and might not be expected. This explains the information that President Mubarak divulged in his recent speech to the National Democratic Party [NDP] general congress, when he reviewed the strength of the forces that Israel concentrates opposite Egypt in the Sinai.

Contrary to what is being repeated by some, Israel did not withdraw any of its forces on the Egyptian front either before or after the withdrawal from Sinai. All Israel did was to pull back its forces to the agreed international borders. As for the size and strength of these forces, they have not been reduced.

It is not strange that Israel concentrates all these forces opposite an Arab state with which it has concluded a peace treaty and is content with placing only one or two brigades on its "tense" borders with the other Arab countries that reject peace and are planning for war with it?

Of whom is Israel afraid? Is it afraid for its "tense" borders with Syria, Jordan and Lebanon or its "secure" borders with Egypt?

Of whom is Israel afraid for its security and existence? Is it those whom it is fighting, whose countries it is destroying, whose people it is killing and whose lands it is occupying with a small portion of its military forces, or those whom it is not fighting or provoking and yet with whom it has signed a peace and nonaggression treaty?

PRESIDENT HUSAYN INSPECTS FORCES AT FRONT

Visits III Army Corps

JN281155 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1100 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 28 Sep (INA) -- President Saddam Husayn spent all day yesterday inspecting the front of the III Army Corps, which is stationed opposite the Iranian regime's forces. The president returned to Baghdad today.

During his visit, the president was briefed in detail on the military situation and the Iraqi fighters' high level of preparedness to teach the enemy forces new lessons if they undertake a new aggression against Iraq. With the corps field commaners, the president studied the military situation and the enemy's intentions and desperate attempts to harm Iraq's land, pride and development.

Visits II Army Corps

JN291140 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1100 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Sep (INA) -- President Saddam Husayn today visited the front of the II army Corps, which is stationed opposite the Iranian regime's forces. During the visit, the president met with the corps commanders and discussed the military situation in their sector and the Iraqi fighters' preparations to repulse any new Iranian adventure to harm Iraq's land and dignity. President Saddam Husayn asked the commanders to convey his greetings and those of the Iraqi leadership and people to all fighters on the frontlines.

ARMED FORCES COMMAND ISSUES COMMUNIQUES

Communique No 855

JN281615 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Communique No 855 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 28 September]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With high morale and absolute confidence in clear victory over the racist aggressors, our heroic forces continue their operations on the front against the forces of the insane Iranian regime. The results for last night and today are as follows:

1. An enemy concentration was sighted in front of our units in the central sector of the front. Our units pounded it with their weapons, killing four soldiers and destroying a tank, which was seen in flames.
2. One vehicle carrying troops was destroyed and its occupants killed east of Basra.
3. The artillery of the rancorous rulers in Iran shelled the village of Zurbatiyah today causing some damage.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 28 September 1982

Communique No 856

JN291608 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1550 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Sep (INA) -- Iraqi units have struck at an enemy concentration in the central sector of the battlefield.

Communique No 856, issued here this evening, puts Iranian enemy losses during the past 24 hours at 15 killed and many wounded. The communique says that Iranian enemy artillery shelled Badrah and Zurbatiyah today, causing some damage. Following is the text of the communique:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The courageous Iraqis are pursuing their activities against the enemy and are vigorously preparing themselves to confront and repulse any new Khomeyni adventure to teach the aggressors even harsher lessons that they will never forget. The results of the activities yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. Our forward units struck with their weapons at an enemy concentration opposite their positions in the central sector of the battlefield, killing 15 and wounding many others.

2. The aggressor Iranian regime's artillery shelled Badrah and Zurbatiyah today, causing some damage.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 29 September 1982

OVER 500,000 VOLUNTEER TO FIGHT AGAINST IRAN

JN291036 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1000 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Sep (INA) -- It was announced here that more than 500,000 Iraqi volunteers are now armed to fight alongside the Iraqi Armed Forces against the Iranian forces.

An official at the Popular Army General Command said these volunteers served previously in the Iraqi Army and fought in the Popular Army's sectors in defense of Iraq. He added that the volunteers will be incorporated in to Iraqi Armed Forces formations along all the battlefronts with Iran.

SADDAM HUSAYN CONGRATULATES AMIN AL-JUMAYYIL

JN251207 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1140 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] Baghdad, 25 Sep (INA) -- President Sammam Husayn has sent a cable of congratulations to Amin al-Jumayyil on his election as president of Lebanon. The cable says:

On the occasion of your election as president of Lebanon and your assumption of this responsibility, it gives me great pleasure to extend to you and to the fraternal Lebanese people warmest greetings and sincere wishes.

On this occasion, I would like to stress Iraq's eagerness and determination to assist Lebanon by all means possible to emerge from its present tribulation in a manner that will achieve sovereignty over all Lebanese territory, consolidate national unity and secure the requisites for security and stability.

We hope the Lebanese and Arabs will unite their efforts to achieve this noble objective so Lebanon can regain its vitality and pursue a constructive participation in Arab life as a vital, inseparable part of the Arab homeland.

AL-JUMAYYIL BEGINS CONSULTATIONS FOR GOVERNMENT

NC300728 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil will start his consultations for the formation of a new government today. President al-Jumayyil has accepted the resignation of Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan's Cabinet and asked the government to continue handling everyday affairs until a new government is formed.

The consultations may continue for 2 days. A prime minister will be designated by the end of this week, on Saturday or Sunday. The decrees on the formation of the new government will be issued in the first half of the coming week, on Tuesday or Wednesday. There is an inclination to form a parliamentary government that may include new and old faces from outside the Chamber of Deputies.

AL-JUMAYYIL TOUR NOT TO INCLUDE ARAB STATES

NC291316 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Diplomatic and political sources in Lebanon and abroad consider the intention of President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil to visit the United Nations, Washington and Paris to explain the Lebanese question as an important official move in the service of the future of Lebanon on the state level and as an assumption of the initiative to solve all problems that left their marks on the Lebanese arena in the past eight years.

Regarding this tour, informed sources have stated that President al-Jumayyil intends to visit Washington and Paris after his visit to the United Nations since they are the capitals of two states participating in the multinational force operating in Lebanon. He will not visit any other Arab or non-Arab state.

AL-JUMAYYIL EXPECTED TO VISIT POPE DURING TOUR

NC291852 Paris AFP in English 1716 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Vatican City, Sept. 29 (AFP) -- Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil may visit Pope John Paul II here when he travels to New York to address the United Nations, it was reported here today.

Mr. al-Jumayyil could stop over here either on his way to New York or on his return. But there is little doubt now that the Lebanese president will invite the pope to visit Lebanon.

Lebanon's Greek Catholic Patriarch Maximos V. Hakim, the patriarch of Antioch and the East, said after talks here with Pope John Paul II Friday that the pope had not eliminated the possibility of going to Lebanon if the trip could be "useful to peace efforts and to all nations".

AL-JUMAYYIL TO OPEN ALL CROSSING POINTS 30 SEP

NC291343 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil will inaugurate the opening of all the crossing points between the two sectors of Beirut at 1000 tomorrow. A military ceremony will be held on this occasion. President al-Jumayyil will review units and detachments of the Lebanese Army, internal security forces, and the multinational force. He will lay a wreath on the unknown soldier's monument at the Museum area.

AIRPORT REOPENS; AL-JUMAYYIL VIEWS PARADE 30 SEP

NC300926 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] At 1040 today the first Lebanese trans-Mediterranean airlines plane landed in Beirut International Airport. A ceremony marking the reopening of the airport to air traffic was attended by President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil in the presence of senior officials.

Flights between London and Beirut resumed this morning after a suspension lasting about 4 months. An MEA Boeing took off from Heathrow Airport to Beirut via Paris. Flights between Amman and Beirut will resume tomorrow.

At 1000 today, President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil arrived in the Museum area where he was met by Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan, ministers and members of the diplomatic corps. President al-Jumayyil watched a parade by units of the Lebanese Army, the internal security forces and units of the multinational force. He later proceeded to Beirut Airport.

After the parade, Prime Minister al-Wazzan proceeded to reopen Fu'ad Shihab Bridge.

QULAYLAT PRESS CONFERENCE ON AL-JUMAYYIL, OCCUPATION

NC292014 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1730 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Ibrahim Qulaylat, chairman of the Command Council of the Independent Nasirite Movement, Al-Murabitun, announced two important steps today. The first is political and gives a clear indication of Al-Murabitun's response to the ideas and principles of the new era under the leadership of President Amin al-Jumayyil, particularly regarding the removal of the Israeli occupation and the emphasis that the state of Lebanon is not factional, partisan or sectarian.

The second step is pertinent to information and the resumption of the transmission of the Voice of Arab Lebanon. Thus, he stressed the intention of Al-Murabitun to carry on their struggle in order to achieve the principles they believe in through all available means. Brother Qulaylat announced this during a press conference he held this afternoon at his suite in the Al-Barbir Hospital, where he is convalescing. Attending the press conference were the doyen of editors, Milhim Karam, Press Association Council member colleague Basim as-Sab' and a large crowd of foreign and local journalists.

Brother Qulaylat read a statement in which he defined Al-Murabitun's position on the current Lebanese situation:

1. It must be noted that President Amin al-Jumayyil expressed the ideas and guidelines of the new era's plan and course that are outlined in two documents: The first was the speech President al-Jumayyil made during the swearing-in ceremony at the Chamber of Deputies, and the second was his interview with the U.S. television network ABC. Regarding his swearing-in speech, we can highlight the following:

A. President Amin al-Jumayyil emphasized Lebanon's Arab identity, saying he considers Lebanon's affiliation with its surroundings as a choice and reality and not a condition [shartan].

B. Al-Jumayyil declared that Lebanon is not a factional, partisan or sectarian state. He considers Lebanon as above the person of the president and that the president is above parties.

C. Regarding Al-Jumayyil's clear and specific stand on the occupation and the need to take action to end it, beginning with all of Beirut and its suburbs, we understand that what is meant by occupation is the Zionist enemy and no one else, because he alone has occupied the land.

The second document is President al-Jumayyil's interview with the U.S. television network ABC on 27 September 1982. From the interview we can conclude the following:

A. A refusal to sign any unilateral peace treaty with Israel under any circumstances. This was evident by President al-Jumayyil's emphasis on the political identity of his term of office and on the identity of the political regime [as heard] because he reemphasized that [Lebanon] is a democratic and parliamentary system and stressed participation [by all Lebanese sects] in the decision-making within the framework of the executive and legislative authorities.

B. President Amin al-Jumayyil frankly called for regaining sovereignty over Beirut. He stressed that it is impossible to realize any achievements for the future of the homeland while its capital is occupied. Thus, he emphasized the identity of the occupier.

C. Al-Jumayyil stressed the need for the departure of non-Lebanese forces. This obviously indicates that the start of the departure of non-Lebanese forces begins with the ending of the Israeli occupation of Beirut.

D. Amin al-Jumayyil announced the formation of an investigation committee into the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps [massacre] and Beirut [as heard] during the Zionist occupation.

E. Al-Jumayyil announced guarantees based on national rule with full participation by all sects in building the state and its future.

2. Proceeding from all these new, clear and specific factors, we, as the Independent Nasirite Movement - Al-Murabitun, affirm that the ideas and principles outlined in the swearing-in ceremony and the content of the interview with the U.S. television network demonstrates the president's tackling of basic, substantial and principled issues, which, as a whole, constitute in our movement's concept, and phased approach to building a democratic homeland and institutions for all the sons of Lebanon.

3. The construction of Lebanon will be implemented particularly if the president of the republic will develop his understanding of the events that buffeted the homeland. By construction we mean both the building of a developed and modern state and the participation [of all Lebanese] on the basis of national, political and economic justice.

Brother Ibrahim Qulaylat continued: These facts and principles prompt us in the movement to announce that we shall deal positively with them, since they constitute in this stage the basic political principles of the new regime. We also announce that we shall shoulder the responsibility of our positive political role in this regard.

4. This does not at all mean that as a political and ideological movement we will be far removed from following up the completion of the political program for Lebanon's future as specified in the 14 principles [of national reconciliation announced during Sarkis' administration]. The completion of this political program will govern the extent of the continuation of our positive dealing with the rest of the political states of the new regime.

Finally, from these principles outlined by the new regime, we have decided to consider this beginning as a positive stage for political dealings, subject to assessment according to the development of the national role and responsibility, and according to the completion of the political program of this regime on the national, Arab and international levels.

Brother Qulaylat then replied to some questions posed to him as follows [all questions and answers read by announcer]:

Question: You are a movement that exercised armed struggle. Is this struggle still directed against Lebanese factions that disagree with you?

Answer: Our struggle is conducted like a struggle movement. However, it is a political struggle. Military struggle is linked with political struggle. It is a consequence and not the basis of political struggle. It is natural that our weapons are for fighting the Zionist enemy. We appeal to every patriot and Arab to mobilize his weapons against the Zionist enemy.

Question: What is your attitude toward the new president?

Answer: The president began the first stage with a clear position on the Zionist occupation. He announced that he will demand by all ways and means the ending of the occupation of Beirut in the first stage. We in our movement believe that our concept of ending the Zionist occupation is consistent with the new regime's idea of ending the Zionist occupation of the Lebanese territory.

Question: What, in your opinion, were the aims of the massacres in the Palestinian camps?

Answer: These massacres are the massacres of the period after the Dayr Yasin massacre. The whole world, including Jewish public opinion, condemned this action. I think the Arab man will keep this massacre in his conscience and will avenge it. As for the Al-Ashrafiyah crime in which President-elect Bashir al-Jumayyil was killed, we in the movement support a scientific and objective investigation. It will show that the crime was masterminded by a fascist, racist and Zionist brain.

Question: Who is, in your opinion, responsible for the murder of Bashir al-Jumayyil?

Answer: The one responsible is the plot that has been killing all genuine nationalists and Lebanese. We personally were the target of such murder attempts.

NATIONAL FRONT MEETS, EXPRESSES SATISFACTION

NC291335 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] The general situation in Lebanon, the reopening of the airport, the negotiations that are being conducted through the United States on the withdrawal of all foreign armies from Lebanon, and the successive steps leading to the [national] accord, particularly those taken by the northern area, were today the subject of discussion at the weekly meeting of the national front.

Following this meeting, [former] President Camille Sham'un said: All these results are a cause of joy and reassurance to us, the Lebanese. The reopening of the airport is the beginning of a comprehensive relaxation. Sham'un added: Negotiations will be held through the U.S. envoy to ensure the withdrawal of all foreign forces. We hope the results will be good in the end, even if this takes some time.

Regarding the stand of the northern leaders on President al-Jumayyil's initiative, Sham'un said: I believe this stand is a good sign and that the estrangement between the north in general and all the other provinces will end soon. There are good intentions, not only to accept a rapprochement but also for a return to normal relations among all the Lebanese. Asked his opinion about the assassination of Brig Gen Sa'd Sayil, alias Abu al-Walid, Sham'un said: Assassination incidents are expected at all times, but what is strange is the violence that has spread in Europe and elsewhere, not only in Lebanon.

Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil said: There is not one Lebanese who does not want the deliverance of this homeland after eight years of destruction, ruination and collapse and after many sacrifices. We must not let anyone help spread destruction in our country. There are ideological regimes and many persons who are trying to repeat what has happened in the past. We can only confront them through a strong Lebanese understanding. It must be stated here that no Arab state, regardless of its close connection with the Palestinian question, can sacrifice its land and entity for the sake of this or any other question. It is basic that this should be a firm stand after an eight year ordeal. Therefore, we Christians and Muslims, must rally around the president of the republic under the present circumstances in order to steer Lebanon to the shore of security and safety.

Concerning the next government, Al-Jumayyil said: The ministers must be chosen in all sincerity. This is important, but what is more important is the agreement and understanding between the president of the republic and the prime minister, because this will save Lebanon, consolidate its stability, serve its renaissance and establish the freedoms.

Al-Jumayyil further said: A question we must always ask ourselves is: What kind of Lebanon do we want? We must then frankly answer that we alone are responsible for the fate of a distinguished human civilization in this part of the world.

Regarding the attitude of the northern leaders toward President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil, Pierre al-Jumayyil said: This is one of the good signs. The north is a Lebanese den and we hope there will be reconciliation among all the Lebanese soon and that all will return to their relatives, homes and villages.

GROUPING CALLS FOR PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT

NC291338 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] The independent parliamentary grouping held a meeting this morning under the chairmanship of Chamber of Deputies Speaker Kamil al-As'ad. The meeting was held at Al-As'ad's residence in Al-Hazimiyah and was attended by 22 ministers and members of the grouping.

After the meeting, Speaker al-As'ad said that the grouping adopted a decision to call for the formation of a broad parliamentary government on the basis that every portfolio should have a minister. The government should have a united stand regarding the national aims and the means to achieve these aims.

KHADDAM DELIVERS UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY SPEECH

JN291902 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Excerpts] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, addressed the 37th session of the UN General Assembly last night. Khaddam explained that this session is convening at a time when the international community is experiencing critical circumstances and impending threats. Hotbeds of tension, violence and aggression are increasing and spreading in the Middle East in particular and in Asia and Latin America in general, Khaddam stressed. All these constitute a real and serious threat to international peace and security.

Khaddam said: The international community must work sincerely and honestly to achieve the following objectives in order to establish a world free from the pain and suffering of war:

1. The elimination of old and new forms of colonialism.
2. The strengthening of the sovereignty of international law and the principles of right and justice.
3. The bolstering of the United Nations.
4. The elimination of cold war threats and international tension and the freezing of the arms race.
5. The establishment of an international economic system to help bridge the wide gap between developed and developing countries.

Khaddam condemned the racist regime in South Africa and linked it to the racist Zionists. He called for supporting national liberation movements in Africa to face the racists. Touching on the issue of Afghanistan, Khaddam said the Afghan Government has the right to defend its country's independence against all forms of foreign interference in Afghan internal affairs. The Afghan people, he stressed, have the right to choose the regime they see most appropriate for themselves. Khaddam also talked about the Cypriot issue, the unity of the two parts of Korea and the Maldives Islands issue.

Khaddam then moved on to talk about the situation in the Middle East. He emphasized that the tragic, dangerous situation in the Middle East clearly reflects the image of the international state of affairs and the disorder facing the world community as a result of what is happening in the region. The tragedy of the Palestinian people and the suffering of the Middle East region began with the establishment of Israel on Palestinian soil. Since then, the Middle East has been witnessing bloodshed as a result of the Zionist plans of creating a racist empire extending from Palestine to other parts of the Arab world, to the Euphrates and the Nile, as established by Zionist doctrine.

Khaddam said that Israeli decisions and statements by Israeli leaders indicate that the aggression against Lebanon intends to achieve the following objectives:

1. To liquidate the PLO and displace the Palestinians.
2. To control Lebanon by establishing a so-called strong regime, as if a regime created by occupation can ever be strong.
3. To impose a settlement treaty on the state of Lebanon.
4. To cut up parts of Lebanon; evidence of this is being seen now in Lebanese areas under Israel occupation and Israel's attempt to exploit the Litani River waters to create a new fait accompli there.
5. To deal a military blow to Syria in order to weaken it, particularly since Syria is the core and base of this resistance front.

Therefore, Israel stormed Beirut in spite of the agreement reached by President Reagan's envoy Philip Habib and the U.S. guarantees that Israeli forces would not enter Beirut. This is in addition to the fact that we were repeatedly informed that Israeli forces would begin withdrawing from around Beirut to pave the way for their final withdrawal. This was followed by the horrible massacres in Sabra, Shatila and elsewhere, where Israel killed some 1,400 innocent Palestinian citizens, mostly women and children. This brings to mind the Dayr Yasin massacre that Begin committed in 1947. This Beirut massacre exceeds all Nazi crimes in ugliness.

Israel's crimes against the Arab nation will only increase our determination to face the aggression, our commitment to our cause and our faith in the eventual achievement of victory. We realize that we are proceeding along a path full of difficulties, pain, blood and sacrifice, but we will steadily continue along the same path regardless of all sacrifices. We have no choice but to continue the struggle to liberate our land and preserve our nation's future.

The storming of Beirut, Khaddam said, and the massacres that followed, despite the aforementioned agreement and U.S. guarantees, have cast doubt on the worth and sincerity of guarantees made by a superpower such as the United States. What happened also cast doubt on the worth of such guarantees when Israel is a party to the problem. The world's states have unilaterally and unanimously condemned and rejected the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. The question is whether this rejection and condemnation is enough to face this grave situation. The states that voted in favor of accepting Israel in the United Nations, he said, did so because of Israeli pledges that Israel would be a peace-loving country that would abide by the UN Charter and principles. Are Israel's crimes, barbaric attacks on Lebanon and genocidal war against the Palestinian and Lebanese people not enough of a motive to make these states reconsider their stand on an Israel that was created from aggression? Khaddam said he holds the United States responsible for the criminal acts of the Zionist invaders, who are carrying out their crimes using a U.S.-made war machine. He called on the United States to lift its political and military cover from Israel so the international community may impose sanctions against Israel, the racist and aggressive state, to halt all military and economic aid to Israel and to suspend its membership in the United Nations.

Despite their suffering from Israel's aggressive presence in the region and the Israeli forces' war against the Arab nation in Lebanon, the Arabs met in Fes and announced a peace plan.

The Arabs proposed this plan although they are convinced that Israel does not seek a just peace but a surrender imposed on them by force and repression. More than ever before, we are confident that the Arabs will defeat the aggressor and will continue to struggle with every means to restore their rights and face aggression. By doing this, the Arabs are defending not only their rights, interests and integrity but the rights, interests and integrity of all peoples.

UN member-states are requested to adopte a clear, well defined stand to protect international peace and security and defend the UN Charter. This demands the adoption of a resolution calling for the following:

1. Ceasing any kind of cooperation with Israel.
2. Requesting the United States to stop all its economic, military and political aid to Israel.
3. Issuing of a resolution canceling Resolution 273 of 1949 according to which Israel was accepted as a UN member-state.
4. Offering all forms of aid and support to Arab countries to enable them to resist and repulse the aggression.

In conclusion, Khaddam said: As we ask all world states to help us and to support Arab rights being threatened by the Israelis, we reiterate our determination to continue the struggle with all available methods in order to defend our jeopardized existence and to restore our usurped rights, regardless of the length and difficulty of this path. The peoples' struggle for their liberation and integrity cannot be hampered by any hardships.

DAMASCUS REPORTS ON SA'D SAYIL'S FUNERAL

JN291951 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] The Palestinian Revolution and Palestinian and Syrian masses this morning bade farewell to martyr Staff Maj Gen Sa'd Sayil Sulayman, alias Abu al-Walid, Fatah Central Committee member and director of the joint forces central operations room, who was martyred in Al-Biqa' the day before yesterday.

Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and representative of president Hafiz al-Asad; Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman; a number of Ba'th Party National Command members; members of the Ba'th Party Palestinian and Syrian Regional Commands; the secretaries general of the Palestinian Resistance factions; the chief of staff of the Palestine Liberation Army; representatives of the Lebanese National Movement; and large numbers of the Syrian and Palestinian masses attended the funeral.

The funeral procession began at Al-Muwasa Hospital and proceeded toward Al-Yarmuk camp. Pictures and Palestinian and black banners were carried at the front of the procession.

At the entrance to the camp, the procession was received by the masses, who were ethusiastically singing national songs stressing that the Palestinian Revolution is continuing and expressing the people's determination to continue the struggle until liberation and victory.

Addressing the masses at the Palestinian martyrs cemetery, Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar praised and greeted the Palestinian masses, the Palestinian Revolution and Syrian-Palestinian solidarity, stressing that the struggle will continue until victory has been achieved. He said the people who gave birth to Abu al-Walid are still capable of giving birth to thousands of similar heroes and strugglers. Al-Ahmar stressed: We will continue on the same course as Martyr Abu al-Walid to preserve the Arab nation's pride and integrity.

Al-Ahmar added that Sa'd Sayil was martyred for the sake of Palestine, Syria and the Arab nation's pride and integrity.

Several other speeches were made on behalf of the Palestinian factions, the Lebanese National Movement, the martyr's family and the PLO Executive Committee.

TISHRIN ON AL-ANSAR, 'AYN AL-HULWAH INCIDENTS

JN300730 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0445 GMT 30 Sep 82

[From the press review]

[Text] TISHRIN's editorial today is devoted to the bestial massacres committed by the Zionist invaders in Al-Ansar detention camp and in 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp in southern Lebanon -- massacres that claimed the lives of many innocent people.

TISHRIN asserts that these massacres reflect the extent of the Zionist rancor against the Arab masses, adding that it has become an established fact that the Zionist leaders believe only in the policy of blood and in committing further massacres.

The paper asserts that, at a time when Begin gave instructions for the formation of a factfinding committee, he, in collaboration with Sharon, deliberately committed new massacres in 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp and in the Al-Ansar camp in which thousands of Palestinian and Lebanese youths are detained.

The paper goes on to say that all this shows that the longstanding grudges of the age's monster have no limit and that the Israeli leaders are determined to commit further massacres, because they believe that this policy alone is capable of realizing their fascist, expansionist designs. It asserts that the Israeli leaders would never have been able to continue applying their nazist policy were it not for the full and unlimited aid supplied by the U.S. administration. We say for the thousandth time that imperialism and Zionism are two faces of the same coin and that their aim is to undermine steadfastness, entrench occupation and impose imperialist hegemony on the region. But can they do it?

DAMASCUS REPORTS ON SITUATION IN GOLAN HEIGHTS

JN292150 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] A state of denunciation, anger and rejection is prevailing in the occupied Syrian heights. The Arab citizens are rejecting the Zionist occupation. Syrian citizens have blocked the main roads in the occupied heights and raised Syrian flags over their houses.

Admitting this today, the enemy radio said that the Zionist settlers were worried about the increasing Arab scorn and complete rejection of the occupation in the occupied Syrian heights.

PRIME MINISTER AL-KASM, DELEGATION VISIT PRAGUE

For Prague CTK and domestic service reportage on the visit of Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and on his talks with CSSR President Gustav Husak and Premier Lubomir Strougal, see the Czechoslovak section of the 27 September Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

BEGIN MEETS KNESSET COMMITTEE; HEARS OPPOSITION

TA291215 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] The Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee today met with the prime minister for a discussion. Our correspondent Arye Golan reports that Alignment MK Victor Shem-tov demanded that Begin immediately resign his post. In his opinion the prime minister should resign since it took four Cabinet meetings and 10 days to decide on the commission of inquiry and since Mr Begin refrained from dismissing the the defense minister.

At the meeting MK Yitzhaq Rabin said the Cabinet is party to the libel regarding the Tall az-Za'tar affair since it did not take exception to the remarks made by the defense minister on this affair.

Comments on Lebanon, Jordan

TA291313 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1247 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Referring to the Beirut massacre investigation, in his appearance before the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee today, the prime minister said that as prime minister he is responsible for everything that takes place. It does not matter, he said, whether I knew about the incidents sooner or later. Lack of knowledge, he emphasized, does not free the prime minister from responsibility, and it is possible, he added, that it should be checked as to why the prime minister did not know what was happening in Beirut. Mr Begin said that neither he nor the defense minister shirk responsibility. However, he told the Alignment members that even before they demanded the establishment of a commission of inquiry, demonstrations had already been held in front of his house and signs were put up: Begin is a murderer. None of the Alignment members, Begin charged, took any exception to these terrible acts.

Mr Begin charged that the Alignment is trying to tie the government and the IDF to the massacre in Beirut. In answer to MK Peres' remarks that the IDF is not tied to these incidents, Mr Begin cited MAPAM MK Victor Shem-tovwho called for the resignation of the chief of staff.

In a motion to the Knesset committee agenda, Mk Yitzhaq Rabin asked the prime minister to announce whether he was a party to Ari'el Sharon's accusations regarding Tall az-Za'tar. Rabin said at the end of the meeting that the fact that Mr Begin does not clear the IDF and the state of responsibility for the Tall az-Za'tar massacre turns him and the entire government into partners to the libel. The prime minister said in the Knesset committee meeting that he asked that no discussion be held on this matter, but since this matter arose he wanted to mention that the Alignment continued to supply the Phalange with arms also after it knew of the terrible massacre they perpetrated there.

At the beginning of his remarks, the prime minister referred to the political challenges Israel is facing, and especially to the dangers inherent in the Reagan plan. Shim'on Peres sharply attacked the government's political line. In reaction Mr Begin said, among other things, that he heard that King Husayn has said he is not prepared to speak with the Begin government. Let him not come, Begin said, and we will continue to build Judaea and Samaria.

Our correspondent Gad Becker was the one who brought the report on the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee meeting.

Refuses To Negotiate U.S. Plan

TA291519 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin has again repeated that he will not negotiate even one point of President Reagan's plan. No change will occur over Jerusalem, and in Begins opinion the best thing would be autonomy for the Arab inhabitants of Judea, Samaria and Gaza under Israeli sovereignty. As for the settlements, the prime minister said Israel will continue to build Judaea and Samaria.

Our correspondent Arye Golan reports that, speaking at the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, Mr Begin said: I have heard that King Husayn has said he does not want to talk to me. Let him not come; let him sit there while we continue to build Judaea and Samaria, the prime minister said.

Earlier, MK Shim'on Peres said at the committee meeting that there is no chance that anyone in the world will accept the autonomy plan, which he called a failure. He said Prime Minister Begin is suggesting a perpetual war, because we will forever live by the sword. The Cabinet entertained rosy dreams over Beirut, but now it is standing in front of an empty plate, Mr Peres said.

Remarks Corrected

TA301043 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1035 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Today the prime minister's office has issued a correction to remarks attributed to the prime minister in the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee meeting yesterday. The prime minister's office says that the leak whereby Mr Begin said he undertakes responsibility for what happened in West Beirut was distorted. Begin's precise remarks were: According to my responsibility as prime minister, I shoulder responsibility for every decision made by any holder of national authority or by the entire Cabinet.

SHARON CHARGES U.S. WITH INTERFERING IN AFFAIRS

TA300622 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon says he is responsible for Israeli actions surrounding the Beirut massacre. Speaking in Qiryat Mal'akhi, Sharon referred to Prime Minister Begin's similar claim and said that even so he is prepared to put his neck on the chopping block if necessary. Sharon was received with chants of "Arik, king of Israel" by the crowd of several hundred in the development town between Ashdod and Ashqelon. They had gathered to welcome a group of American volunteers who are working on a nearby army base.

In his speech, Sharon charged the American administration with interfering in Israel's internal affairs, referring to reports that the United States wants him and Prime Minister Begin replaced. He also declared that Israel is the target of anti-Jewish feeling and the accusations over the Beirut massacre.

[Begin Sharon recording] I would point to character assassination and character massacre. We said immediately that we agreed that the Lebanese will enter [the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps] and we said immediately that we want to inquire, we want to investigate what happened. I myself announced [this] again and again during this week, at times taking upon myself the ministerial responsibility for everything that happened; and we formed the committee. But the scandalous attacks on Israel and its legitimate government went on. The main reason is to cast a shadow upon our main problem: the security of Israel. The main purpose is to weaken Israel in order to prepare the ground for those new claims, like President Reagan's claim, which we cannot accept because it harms and threatens the security of Israel. [applause]

There is an attempt, a clear attempt, by putting pressure, by trying to divide the Jewish people, to cut off the Israeli community, the Jewish community in Israel from our people abroad. [end recording]

Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew at 0500 GMT on 30 September reports that in his speech "in Qiryat Mal'akhi yesterday, Sharon added that despite the signals from Washington it is hard to believe that the U.S. President is allowing his officials to intervene in Israel's domestic affairs and act for the dismissal of the prime minister and the defense minister. Jerusalem is not Saigon and leaders here cannot be overthrown, Sharon said.

"Our correspondent notes that in a news conference early yesterday morning, President Reagan clearly said that there is no intention to try to topple the Begin government or to interfere in Israel's affairs."

30 SEP EDITORIALS VIEW REAGAN'S REMARKS, INQUIRY

TA300828 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0435 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Review of morning press editorials]

[Excerpts] 'AL HAMISHMAR says President Reagan's moderate and sympathetic remarks on Israel are a manifestation of both good will and a warning. If we do not correctly read the writing on the wall, we will continue to be swept by the hostility around us and will ultimately have to submit to economic and security pressures which are the stick the U.S. administration is holding. President Reagan's latest speech is proof of this.

DAVAR writes that the government has to understand that a total rejection of the U.S. position will not make this position vanish. It will only earn us headlines that Israel is again rejecting the Reagan plan as well as negative reactions among the U.S. policymakers and the public. It will not be Mr Begin himself but all of us who will pay the price.

HAMODI'A says the U.S. administration continues to say it does not intend to adopt measures against Israel in order to compel it to discuss the U.S. plan. The U.S. administration admits, nevertheless, that the fighter planes approved for Israel await shipment which was delayed due to the current atmosphere in the Middle East. However, under the present circumstances it is more pleasant to hear denials and friendly announcements than exhortations. We had better let President Reagan have the benefit of the doubt so as not to harm bilateral relations. After all, Israel wants friendship, not antagonism with the United States.

AL-ANBA' writes that the United States has resolved to bring its entire weight to bear to achieve the restoration of Lebanon's sovereignty. Israel, which from the start announced it had no territorial aspirations in Lebanon, can only welcome this U.S. intention and hope that Damascus will finally understand that it is in its interest to remove its forces from Lebanon as soon as possible.

THE JERUSALEM POST says that a timebomb will soon explode and may harm Israel if Israel does not rush to dismantle it. This will happen when the Palestinians who live in the refugee camps in Lebanon are exposed to rain and cold. On this issue we should not rely on UNRWA which has shown its helplessness in the past.

HA'ARETZ writes that the establishment of the commission of inquiry does not mean that from now until the commission ends its work, the Beirut incidents will be struck off the public's agenda. The commission will do a good job so that it will be able to collect facts, assess them and reach conclusions. It is a fact that the government was careful not to restrict the commission's work with time. Whoever believes that during that time total silence can be imposed on the issue of investigation lacks the necessary degree of public reasoning.

More Press Comments

TA300941 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Review of midday press editorials]

[Text] MA'ARIV says the tension in Israeli-American relations does not create an atmosphere which will enable us to intercede with the Americans to take Israel's interests more into consideration when a settlement is worked out in Lebanon. Israel had better take into consideration that the agenda soon will feature the question of how a security zone on the northern border preventing harrassment of the Galilee settlements is to be guaranteed. The nature of the gambling characterizing some of the moles is now proving that we have not earned much.

YEDI'OT AHARONOT writes that it transpires from Reagan's speech yesterday that his formula for solving the regional problems is simple: the exchange of territories for security, along the lines of the agreement between Israel and Egypt. If the United States still votes with Israel in the United Nations against international investigation of the Beirut massacre this was not because Israel and the United States see eye-to-eye but to prevent Israel's expulsion from the organization.

ARABIC SERVICE ON REAGAN'S PRESS CONFERENCE

JN291612 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1435 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Salim 'Anbari commentary: "Observation"]

[Text] They are our allies and we are morally committed to preserve Israel's entity. With this short phrase, U.S. President Ronald Reagan put an end to the dreams of all those who believed that the strong bonds between the U.S. and Israeli peoples would soon be broken, bonds on which the U.S. Middle East security strategy is based.

This is the real situation. What is being said and decided regarding the momentous events in the region is only a minor issue. Yesterday, a tough dialogue took place between U.S. and Israeli representatives regarding the date and conditions of the Israeli forces' withdrawal from Beirut airport. The dialogue dealt mainly with the Israeli forces' need to use the airport during their presence in Lebanon. The two sides reached an agreement according to which the Israeli forces can use the airport when necessary. Under no conditions can it be claimed that this dialogue offers evidence of a deterioration in relations between the two sides.

Israel has repeatedly announced that it has no intention of staying in Lebanon since, originally, it did not enter Lebanon to stay there but to expel those who were unwanted in Lebanon, persons whose presence constituted a threat to Israel's security. Those persons were the forces of Palestinian terrorism and sabotage and the Syrian deterrent forces. This point was not included in any dialogue between the Israeli and U.S. sides, which was made quite clear in President Reagan's speech yesterday. President Reagan asserted that U.S. Marines operating within the multinational force would remain there until the Israeli and Syrian forces withdraw. The President voiced his hope that this withdrawal would be imminent.

This means that the United States will make every effort to attain this bilateral withdrawal using all available means in Damascus and in Jerusalem. In other words, the United States does not intend to pressure Israel into unilaterally withdrawing from Lebanon. Hence, all those believing that a serious turning point in U.S. security strategy has been reached are mistaken. President Reagan's reply to everything that is being circulated in this regard was brusque and firm. The U.S. forces will remain in Lebanon until Israeli and Syrian forces are withdrawn because they came in the first place to back up the Lebanese Government so that the latter might get the situation under control. This was made clear lest the bilateral Israeli-Syrian withdrawal from Lebanon be misinterpreted.

Replying to a question, President Reagan ruled out the possibility that Israel is trying to abort his peace proposals in the Middle East. He stressed that the United States will continue its active efforts to bring about peace and convince the neighboring countries, namely Syria, to follow in Egypt's footsteps.

Although we may agree with those who say that almost 90 percent of the peace cards in the Middle East are in U.S. hands, we believe President Reagan's press conference yesterday undercovered more facts about a U.S. policy which intends to use those cards, and certainly not at the expense of its friendship with Israel.

RABIN ON PURPOSE, PROSPECTS OF REAGAN PLAN

TA241753 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 24 Sep 82 p 19

[Report on interview with Alignment MK Yitzhaq Rabin by Ya'ir Qotler -- date and place not given]

[Text] MK Yitzhaq Rabin is afraid the United States will steamroller Israel. He has no doubt the Reagan administration would like to exploit the serious erosion in Israel's status in U.S. public opinion and Congress to promote its political initiatives, particularly following the horrifying massacre in the refugee camps in Beirut, but it still needs to coopt Jordan to the peace process. For the moment -- Rabin emphasizes these three words -- Reagan does not have a partner as long as Jordan does not join the negotiations. Therefore, the U.S. President has no practical possibility of moving ahead and promoting his initiative.

Israel's war in Lebanon was the first Israeli-Palestinian war since 1948. Rabin says that as such, it gave momentum to world public opinion to exert pressure in order to reach a solution to the Palestinian problem. Most elements in the world, excluding the United States, demand [tov'm] the establishment of a Palestinian state or, at least, a minimal right to self-determination, which means a potential Palestinian state in the making.

Rabin emphasizes: "The massacre of Palestinians in the Beirut camps created a feeling of moral commitment in the world to reach a solution to the Palestinian problem as soon as possible."

Former Prime Minister Yitzhaq Rabin believes that the Jordanian position has in the last few days moved toward the Reagan initiative. There has been some kind of Jordanian signaling about such a possibility, albeit remote, when in his speech to the nation this week King Husayn announced the need to reach an understanding with the PLO. The king emphasized that Jordan and the Palestinians are closer and more responsible to the subject than those far away, and he was referring to the other Arab states.

Rabin interprets Husayn's hints as follows: "This may entail the beginning of an attempt to get rid of the Fes summit conference resolutions." He adds that according to all the indications at his disposal "there is no sign" that the PLO will accept Jordan's proposals: 'Arafat foregoes Husayn's bear hug.

"I do not know," Rabin says, "whether Husayn's speech was really meant to deviate from the restrictions imposed on Jordan regarding the Palestinian issue in Fes or whether he was chirping to the United States to assure his country of the supply of sophisticated U.S. weapons which Washington wants to give to the kingdom."

Be that as it may, Rabin currently is one of the few men in his party's elite who did not acclaim and laud Reagan's peace plan. He did not praise it as, for example, did Shim'on Peres, who also conferred with Reagan in Washington on this issue.

Rabin believes that Reagan's plan for a solution to the Palestinian problem in fact calls for an almost total Israeli withdrawal to the 1967 lines. "That was the President's intention; we should not delude ourselves," he says.

Rabin's clear-cut and unambiguous words should turn on a red light in Israel. His analyses are also based on direct information which he received during his recent visit to the United States, when Reagan made his speech to the nation.

Rabin does not see any substantial difference between the Reagan plan and the position of most U.S. presidents since the 6-day war in all aspects related to the permanent solution on Israel's eastern border. None of the administrations ever regarded the PLO as a partner for a dialogue with Washington, not even after the Rabat conference in 1974, and have thus rejected the notion of establishing a Palestinian state. They have even strived for a de jure repartition of Jerusalem under Jordanian and Israeli rule while maintaining its unity.

All this was true until the Camp David accords were signed. It was then for the first time that mention was made -- with the agreement and signature of Prime Minister Menahem Begin -- of the establishment of a separate Palestinian entity, even if only an administrative one, whose nature and authorities would be discussed at a later stage.

Rabin sees a favorable significance to Israel in the U.S. opposition to the establishment of a Palestinian state, but there is a hitch: Reagan rushed to state the U.S. position regarding the final permanent solution, something which had not been done publicly since the Camp David accords were signed, neither by Carter nor by Reagan himself. The United States, as a partner to the peace process, is indeed entitled to present its own ideas and proposals. However, Rabin asks: Is it right to raise such proposals in public rather than through secret diplomatic negotiations between the United States, Israel and the potential partners?

It seems to Rabin that the United States is not demanding [tova'at] that Israel, Egypt or other Arab states accept the basic points in Reagan's speech as a basis for negotiations. The reason is clear and obvious: If the Reagan speech replaced the Camp David accords as the basis for negotiations, this would constitute a deviation from the accords. The accords are binding. They were signed by three countries; three legislative houses ratified them. Any deviation from these accords would constitute a violation of an international agreement. Reagan's speech or the documents sent to Israel and the other Arab countries explaining his plan are nothing more than proposals for negotiations. In other words, Reagan's plan, his speech to the nation are not sacred cows.

Rabin's operative conclusion is clear: Israel should not allow the United States to shirk its commitment under the Camp David accords, not even though a tiny loophole. By the same token, if the speech expresses only the U.S. point of view about the permament solution and the status of the autonomy, then "one can live with the plan and Israel's attitude toward it should be according to the actual result of the initiative and its contents."

Rabin does not agree that the United States should not voice its opinion about the Camp David accords or even interpret them as it wishes because, after all, it is one of the partners to the tiresome negotiations.

Rabin states that the main objective of the Reagan plan is to drag Jordan into the negotiations. Without King Husayn it is doubtful whether it is possible to break through the deadlock reached by the partners to the autonomy negotiations and to expand the circle. The bulk of the President's speech squints at Jordan and tries to seduce it with temptations such as a demand for almost a total Israeli withdrawal from Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip; opposition to the establishment of an independent Palestinian state; Jordanian rule over the automony.

Rabin, as opposed to Begin, emphasizes that Reagan aimed these clauses not necessarily at Israel but, first and foremost, at Jordan. Therefore, the United States expected Jordan to react first, but Israel jumped ahead like an erupting volcano.

After its disappointment over the Israeli reaction, the United States was hit by the blow of the Fes summit. The Fes eight-point plan is identical to Saudi Arabia's Fahd peace plan with one substantial exception: the famous clause 7 of the Saudi plan was made tougher in the Fes resolutions. Fahd spoke about recognizing the right of all countries in the region to live in peace within recognized borders and so on. However, this clause was weakened in Fes and replaced by vague guarantees of the UN Security Council, the chronic scapegoat which is designed to redeem Israel according to the trite Arab recipe.

Rabin calls the Fes plan a weakened Fahd plan. The difference between it and the Reagan plan is abysmal: The former only advocates the establishment of a Palestinian state as a permament solution for the Palestinians and the latter comes out against this notion in public. It is doubtful whether it would be possible to bridge the two.

Rabin emphasizes that it should be remembered that Jordan was not given any mandate to conduct negotiations on the fate of the territories and the Palestinians. The fact is that it was again emphasized that the PLO, which was defeated in Lebanon, is the sole representative of the Palestinians, not Jordan. Fes turned into another Rabat. So, what good did this do? What is so good then about the Reagan plan? Who is it talking to?

Rabin replies that the United States in order to save its prestige, will probably rush to claim, that one should wait and see how Jordan interprets the Fes resolution and how Husayn reacts. Maybe he will join the negotiations nevertheless.

Rabin is not optimistic: "For the moment, there are no signs to this effect."

"As a member of the Alignment," he points out, "I would regard Reagan's speech favorably, despite all its restrictions, if Jordan were to join the negotiations on the basis of the Camp David accords. However, there are as yet no signs of such." He is apprehensive that the peace process might fall apart if disputed key issues regarding the permanent solution, such as the eastern border, sovereignty over Judaea, Samaria and Gaza, the status of Jerusalem, the permanent solution for the Palestinians, are raised now.

Again, due to the main landmine entailed in Reagan's speech, he does not believe a moderate element will emerge in the territories today ready to conduct negotiations without declaring out loud it will not give up its demand for a Palestinian state as a permanent solution. It is true that the Camp David accords do not prevent this element from doing that, but it has now been strengthened by Reagan's speech that the U.S. position has, as it were, been determined.

Wisely, the Camp David accords did not see the need to deal with these mines during the negotiations on the establishment of the autonomy. However, through the Reagan initiative, they have now become central issues by dangerously skipping over the phase of the autonomy in the heated international argument. "This will not make progress toward peace any easier," Rabin says.

Rabin fears that Reagan's speech will not encourage moderate Palestinians to join the negotiations on the autonomy. He thinks the President's plan is aimed at soothing Arab elements -- whom the President describes as "moderate," such as Saudi Arabic -- by presenting a presidential position against the possible annexation of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip to Israel and the demand to freeze settlements.

Rabin does not plaster over anything. On this sensitive issue his words are unambiguous: "In principle, I accept the U.S. right to demand that Israel freeze settlements." He recalls that the Alignment goernments were the first to set up settlements on the Golan Heights, in the Jordan Rift Valley, Gush 'Ezyon, the Jerusalem area, the Gaza Strip and the Sinai. "The argument about the site of these points is an internal Israeli affair. There is no Israeli commitment in the Camp David accords to freeze settlements," Rabin states.

He goes on to say that in light of the deadend which the autonomy negotiations are encountering, the Arabs fear that time is working in Israel's favor in the territories. They know that construction there is in high gear. Reagan's speech seeks to conciliate the Arabs but it is doubtful whether it will achieve its goal.

I asked Rabin whether Israel is now being urged to pay in Judaea and Samaria for the U.S. agreement in retrospect to the Peace for Galilee Operation, as Prof Shlomo Avineri said.

He did not reply directly; he bypassed the question and said that the timing was set upon the completion of the evacuation of the terrorists from Beirut and out of the desire to exploit the erosion in Israel's position in the world in the wake of the Lebanon war, particularly the attacks on civilians and the large damage inflicted on the city and also in order to come out with a policy opposed to the Likud government's trends.

I asked: Also in order to help topple the Likud and strengthen the Alignment?

Rabin keeps silent, he does not react. Is his silence in effect a confession?

This week, in the wake of the dramatic events in the refugee camps in Lebanon, Rabin reached the conclusion that the Americans feel the Syrians are willing to evacuate Lebanon. Amin al-Jumayyil is more acceptable to them then his murdered brother, Bashir. Damascus hopes it will be easier for it to get along with Amin in everything related to Syria's vital interests in Lebanon. If the United States sets out now to work intensively to achieve an agreement on the simultaneous withdrawal of all foreign forces, "there are good chances for a settlement," he says.

Rabin says Syria has a real security interest in Al-Biqa' as a defense of Damascus' western flank, whereas Israel has a security interest in the southern part of Lebanon. Hence, the internal political solution in Lebanon would take into consideration the interests of both countries.

I asked Rabin: Would it perhaps be better for Israel to strive for the partitioning of Lebanon between Israel and Syria? Rabin does not want such an arrangement. If an understanding is reached between Israel and Syria along the lines he draws -- certainly, through the offices of the United States -- Lebanon will maintain its sovereign and governing integrity while the interests of Syria and Israel are maintained. In other words, de facto Lebanese recognition of the areas of influence of Israel (in the south) and of Syria (in Al-Biqa') while de jure Lebanese sovereignty is maintained. Rabin accepts this interpretation.

Another question I posed was: If the Alignment were in power would it accept the Reagan plan, a plan which is fundamentally different from the Allon plan?

Rabin lights up and at this point drops a "bomb." He confirms that the Alignment platform does not mention a clear and unambiguous commitment toward peace with Jordan on the basis of the Allon plan; such a term is not mentioned in the platform. Rabin adds: To my deep regret and for reasons I need not elaborate on, the Alignment leadership has been getting away from explicitly defining this in its documents.

I asked Rabin: Are the Alignment doves overpowering the hawks? Will the Alignment also advocate the establishment of a Palestinian state in the territories toward the end of the process?

Rabin listens intently but does not react. His demand is: It must be made certain that these things are clearly denied in the elections to the 11th Knesset; that is, in its platform the Alignment must advocate a territorial compromise based on the principles of the Allon plan meaning serious changes in the 4 June 1967 lines and not just the minor border alterations apparently intended by Reagan.

The historical question again comes up: Will Husayn agree to be a partner to the Allon plan? Rabin gives a rhetorical answer: Is there a partner for the Likud's plan on a comprehensive annexation?

Rabin says there is certainly no partner to the Likud plan. However, since the continuation of the peace process on the basis of the Camp David accords is at stake, it follows that based on the approach of the Alignment -- which agrees in principle to a significant withdrawal in the context of peace with Jordan -- it will be easier for Jordan and the Palestinians to join the negotiations on the establishment of the autonomy. "And this, after the heavy blow dealt to the PLO in Lebanon," Rabin notes.

When he was prime minister, Rabin conferred with Husayn six times, always accompanied by Yig'al Allon and Shim'on Peres. More than once he heard from Husayn that even if Israel were to give back to Jordan 99 percent of the territories it occupied in the West Bank he would not agree to make peace with Israel.

My last question was: Has "the little king" changed following the PLO's collapse in Lebanon?

Rabin believes the Alignment's starting positions will enable the cooption of Jordan to the negotiations. It is easier today for Jordan to join the process than it was in 1977, when the Alignment was replaced by the Likud. Since then, a peace treaty has been signed with Egypt, and that did not exist when Rabin was prime minister; neither did the Camp David accords exist, nor had President Reagan's new plan been presented.

However, the Fes summit resolutions exist today and these are another landmine, after Rabat, in King Husayn's way.

U.S. SAID NOT TO EXPECT IDF WITHDRAWAL NOW

TA300813 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 30 Sep 82 pp 1, 2

[Report by diplomatic correspondent David Landau]

[Text] The U.S. does not expect Israel to make any further withdrawals in Lebanon until agreement is reached with the Syrians on the evacuation of all foreign forces from Lebanon. Well-placed Israeli sources say this has been made clear to Israel by the U.S. "expressly and authoritatively."

This means that for the time being the IDF will remain firmly in control of the strategic Beirut-Damascus highway. Israel believes that its hold on the road is the crucial factor in persuading Syria to agree to a pullout of all foreign forces -- Syrian, Israeli and PLO. Militarily that hold represents a threat to Damascus.

The well-placed Israeli sources say that the U.S. has given Israel to understand that it appreciates and agrees with the logic of this position, and therefore will not press for a further IDF pullback before the final deal is struck with Syria.

It was learned yesterday, meanwhile, that Prime Minister Menahem Begin himself decided, in response to insistent American urgings, to forgo Israel's strong desire to keep some presence at Beirut International Airport even after the IDF evacuation of the city itself.

This desire was expressed by Chief of Staff Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan in an interview recorded at the airport on Tuesday morning [28 September], and broadcast on Israel television on Tuesday night. Eytan said Israeli military planes would continue flying in and out of the airport for as long as the IDF remained deployed in Lebanon. He noted that there was no airport to the east by which to supply troops stationed in that mountainous region.

By the time Eytan's remarks were broadcast, however, the policy had been changed in top-level consultations in Jerusalem involving Begin and Defence Minister Ari'el Sharon. Orders were flashed to the IDF in Beirut to make ready to vacate the airport along with the rest of the city.

The decision followed a meeting between Sharon and Foreign Ministry Director-General David Kimche on the Israeli side and Ambassador Samuel Lewis on the American side. The envoy said, under instructions from Washington, that the U.S. position would not change: The U.S. Marine contingent to the Beirut multinational force would not deploy until the IDF vacated the airport.

The marines are to set up their headquarters at the airport, which will be run by the Lebanese authorities and policed by the Lebanese Army. Israeli planes will be able to use the airport only in cases of emergency, informed sources explained yesterday.

The evacuation of both West and East Beirut by the IDF, now completed, was decided on last week, according to Israeli sources. They said there had been no intention to carry out the pullback in two stages: first from the west of the city and then from the east. Once the U.S., France and Italy had resolved, at Lebanon's request, to re-deploy the multinational forces, the Israeli sources said, Israel's agreement to withdraw from the whole of the city was the next logical step.

One source close to the prime minister linked Israel's speedy decision on, and implementation of the withdrawal from Beirut to, the Americans' signal that Washington would not press for any further withdrawal pending a negotiated overall agreement with the Syrians. Israel could afford to be prompt and generous in respect of the withdrawal from Beirut, the source explained, because it knew that its strategic advantage would be maintained by its hold on the Beirut-Damascus road to the east.

The negotiation on withdrawal of all foreign forces will deal with the question of a security zone in south Lebanon along the border with Israel. Israel has consistently made it clear that its ultimate withdrawal will be contingent on its achieving satisfaction with regard to this security interest -- and President Reagan himself has articulated publicly his support for this.

It is not yet clear, however, what either the U.S. or Israel will propose regarding south Lebanon once the negotiation gets under way.

During the early days of the war, Israel demanded a multinational force to be deployed throughout the 40-45 kilometre artillery-range security zone along the border. The then-secretary of state, Alexander Haig, seemed to favour this idea.

Subsequently, some key Israeli policy-makers changed their minds. They indicated that they would prefer Israel to retain a direct military hold over this security zone, while the Syrians, as a "balancer," retained a hold on eastern Lebanon -- an area that represents a direct security interest for them.

Subsequent developments -- and especially the weakening of Israel's international position following recent events -- may have affected this school of thinking in Jerusalem and revived the preference for a multinational force in the south. But those same recent events, and Haig's departure from power, may have left the U.S. less eager to help establish and contribute to such a force. It would come, after all, in addition to the 3,500-man MNF now in Beirut, itself the second MNF to be deployed there during the war.

Informed sources said yesterday that the U.S. was still formulating ideas on the security question in south Lebanon. These sources added pointedly, though, that the U.S. understood from both Israel and Syria that they wanted to take their armies right out of Lebanon.

The U.S. has consistently advocated a return of Lebanese sovereignty over the whole of the country, and Israeli and Syrian "spheres of influence" in the south and east respectively would seem to run counter to that basic American goal.

YOSEF HARIF COMMENTS ON U.S.-ISRAEL TENSION

TA241427 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 24 Sep 82 p 14

[Commentary by Yosef Harif]

[Text] One of the public figures who, like everyone else, became widely concerned with the deterioration of the relations between the United States and Israel -- which this week reach an all-time low, with even Israel's friends beginning to join the chorus of those who prosecute it -- called Prime Minister Menahem Begin and asked to discuss his feelings of great concern. In a tone of complete despair he asked the prime minister: For goodness' sakes, how does one get out of this confusion?

What apparently bothered that person most was the fact that following the horrid massacre carried out by the Phalangists in the refugee camps in Beirut, members of the administration in Washington last week did not hesitate to practically accuse Israel, charging it with responsibility for the deed, whereas not one single counsellor for the defense could be found.

Each day, the concerned person pointed out, the depressing phenomenon recurs wherein Israel is portrayed in very dark colors and various personalities appear to be competing to see who will criticize us the harshest (in the course of the conversation, so I have learned, Barry Goldwater's remark that, compared to Begin, 'Arafat is a "boy scout" was also brought up. That was horrible, really terrible, the man said.) There has never been anything like it.... How does one escape the confusion?

With God's help, we will, we will, the prime minister replied. One ought to have faith in our justice. The truth will come out....

Begin read to him a few lines from Kipling's famous poem, "If," which either deliberately or by chance was on the prime minister's desk (probably because of the association with "Confusion").

Listen to this, my friend, the prime minister said: Let us go out in the open and, with God's help, we will see better days if....

If you can keep your head when all about you
are losing theirs and blaming it on you;
If you can trust yourself when all men doubt you,
but make allowance for their doubting too;
If you can wait and not be tired by waiting,
or being lied about, don't deal in lies,
Or being hated, don't give way to hating;
and yet don't look too good, nor talk too wise;
If you can bear to hear the truth you've spoken
twisted by knaves to make a trap for fools,
Or watch the things you gave your life to, broken,
and stop and build 'em up with worn-out tools!

We cannot tell whether the man was calmed upon hearing this "recipe", whose practical and not necessarily poetic value should not be made light of, but the clearer things become, the greater the realization that the real problems with the U.S. administration do not have anything at all to do with the differences of opinion over the degree of responsibility Israel shoulders as the one whose forces controlled West Beirut at the time of the massacres. The tragedy, the horrendous scenes that can be seen daily on television, cannot but shock any human being with a flicker of humanity in his heart. Yet it would not seem to be an exaggeration to say that various U.S. administration figures are exploiting this tragedy in order to push Israel into isolation from which they wish to reap political gains. How else could one explain the fact that even the hostile Security Council did not place the responsibility on Israel, whereas authoritative administration spokesmen have pointed an accusing finger at Israel?

The prime minister may have committed an error in not announcing in public, immediately after learning about the disaster, that the Cabinet would prove and examine what happened at once, and expressing grief over the terrible catastrophe. Had he done so, so many believe, much of the bitterness and suspicion directed at the government both from within and without would have been prevented. Yet a mistake can still not sufficiently answer all the questions on the U.S.-Israeli relations in the last few weeks, whose focus seems to zero in on Lebanon, so to speak.

If we read that there is a growing number of administration figures calling for the replacement of Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon or the overthrow of the entire Begin government, this has absolutely nothing to do with Lebanon. Such press and media reports in the United States, fed and nourished by "hints" provided by official briefings, have increased ever since the Israeli Government came out against President Reagan's plan. Ever since then, relations between Israel and the United States have assumed an air of conflict in form and content, so that everything else that has evolved subsequently, including the argument over the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from West Beirut, has been affected by the atmosphere of bad relations between Washington and Jerusalem.

The heavy atmosphere that loomed following the Phalange massacre cannot be altered. Now, after the opposition's demand that a judicial commission of inquiry be established to prove the circumstances of the disaster in the Beirut refugee camps was turned down, the government will initiate the establishment of an authorized body, headed by a personality acceptable to all, to investigate this tragic affair ("in the next few days," Begin promised, "I shall consult with all the elements regarding the most proper and effective way to review the facts, and I am sure we will reach a good resolution."). This, by nature, should somewhat ease the argument inside the coalition and outside it, but only in regard to the investigation of the massacre in Beirut. It will not quell the bitter argument with the United States not only over the "Reagan plan" but also over the arrangements for Israel which Israel expects to follow the removal of the foreign forces from Lebanon.

The impression is that the United States is "enjoying" the cold confrontation, if one may call it that, after the term "cold war," between itself and Israel. The United States seems to be thriving on something that seems to serve its purpose in its courting of the Arab countries and in its attempt to ward off attacks on it primarily from the extremist countries in the Arab world on an alleged scheme it is plotting with Israel to annihilate the PLO in Lebanon.

Three times recently Ambassador Moshe Arens asked the secretary of state why Washington was only seeking ways to highlight the conflict with Israel, while after all -- so Arens argued -- we, that is the United States and Israel, are on the same path and the objectives shared by the two countries in Lebanon have not changed. Why should the administration not come out with something favorable as well? Yet Shultz, in his own evasive way, bypassed the issue, arguing that Israel's actions are the cause of this. Before the act, the United States did not want Israel to enter Lebanon. Post factum, once Lebanon was invaded, they did not want Beirut entered. Then that was done under the claim that it was in order to prevent violence and chaos; but now, look what has happened in the refugee camps.

This description cannot envelop the whole truth. The fact remains that even after the entry into Lebanon even the President himself sided with Israel in formulating the common goal: to bring about the ouster of the terrorists and, at the second stage, to bring about the removal of all foreign forces and the establishment of a strong and stable government in Lebanon. Perhaps as far as the United States is concerned some of the moves were made in a manner that was not satisfactory in its eyes, but can it be that throughout the last few weeks there was not even one point that could be credited to Israel's favor? Twice in 2 weeks President Reagan addressed the nation -- something that was unprecedented under similar circumstances -- to discuss and rediscuss our affairs. All of it, so it seems, was aimed at winning over the hearts of the Arabs, whether prior to the Fes summit or after it. It was not Israel's actions that bothered Washington so much; if that were the only thing in question, the administration could have found channels to communicate with Israel either through the U.S. ambassador or by way of messages to the prime minister. But the United States deliberately sought publicity. In so doing it could, through the highest echelon, highlight the fact that it has reservations about Israel; and that move was, for example, to have helped it win over Syria's heart. The fact that by its actions Israel cut the Soviet Union's room to maneuver in Lebanon was greatly welcomed by Washington, but it was never grateful for it. (As will be recalled, the President created the impression that what led to the turnabout in Lebanon was Philip Habib and several U.S. Marines, and not one word of praise went to Israel.) All in all, the United States is trying to achieve at Israel's expense a series of goals it previously could in no way gain. So that all this argument over the problems in Lebanon is part of the Reagan administration's moves to strengthen the U.S. standing at Israel's expense.

The argument is not over Lebanon, but over the "Reagan plan;" hence, the attitude toward the government and the covert hints in the United States on the need to bring about its downfall. It is interesting to note that Husayn also "suddenly" came out with a declaration that as long as Begin is in power it would be impossible to begin holding peace talks with Israel. Here is the circumstantial evidence for Washington, that is to say, peace is really behind the door. Here is the plan (the Reagan plan), on the basis of which it is possible to reach an arrangement [hesder] with the Palestinians and Jordan, and it is acceptable to most of the Arabs as it is to a large part of the Israeli public. But there is one obstacle: the Israeli Government. This was the gist of the "hints" provided in semiofficial briefings and these insinuations are being corroborated by... His Royal Highness King Husayn.

The fact that the United States had hoped for the undermining of the Cabinet could be seen this week in Israel, too, around the "crisis" that threatened the government in connection with the commission of inquiry: On Tuesday of this week the U.S. charge d'affaires called Deputy Foreign Minister Dr Yehuda Ben-Me'ir, wanting to know the implication of the report broadcast on the Voice of Israel that a "National Religious Party [NRP] personality" had met with Alignment representatives over the prospects of establishing an alternative government....

Ben-Me'ir's reply to the U.S. diplomat was: You are talking on the basis of what you heard in the English newscast. Had you heard the Hebrew newscast you would have learned that I have already denied the report completely. This is absolutely unfounded. Anyway, as a friend, I would advise you not to send a cable to Washington about this. It will not be worth the paper it is written on....

Last Wednesday, in the course of the internal NRP deliberations on the establishment of a commission to investigate the Phalangists massacre in Lebanon, Interior Minister Dr Yosef Burg said that according to his information, members of the U.S. Embassy were interested in learning whether the NRP was about to overthrow the government over the argument about establishing that commission. This is awful, Dr Burg stated, and the very expectation of this by the United States gives me extra impetus to vote along with the government, with no qualms.

Said Dr Burg: Is it so difficult to understand the U.S. motivation?

The background is the Reagan plan. The problem, then, is the campaign over Eretz Yisra'el, and this government "interrupts" the U.S. intention to implement the Reagan plan.

If the United States could have brought about a change in the Israeli Government without being suspected of doing a "dirty job" it might have done so -- and such things have already been known to happen in other places (or as Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon said: Jerusalem is not Saigon....)

That is why it is employing "clean" tactics: It is trying to arouse an argument inside Israel between the Likud and the Alignment Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres, who was seen by President Reagan at the White House and who discussed with him the "Jordanian option" is, naturally, being used by the United States to convince the local Jewish community that the Reagan plan is pro-Israeli in essence. This is why it is so interested in knowing whether the NRP seriously considers effecting a crisis in the coalition. However, apparently it seems to certain U.S. elements that it would be very difficult to reach the goal in one step. That is why more and more people have been talking about the need to replace Defense Minister Sharon.

A senior official in the prime minister's office said that in a meeting he held last week with one of the leaders of a U.S. Jewish organization he heard that certain senators had told that man that they are taking action to bring Sharon down. (The name of that person, the one who testified as such, is withheld by the editorial staff.)

Apparently in this, too -- that is, in the "limited" goal of trying to bring about the removal of the defense minister -- the United States will also fail. When one New York paper published last week that Reagan himself is hoping Sharon will be out of the government, Prime Minister Manahem Begin reacted: "Good morning. Someone there (in the United States) is landlord to what is happening in a democratic Government in Israel. Is this only the Likud's problem? Should Peres not think about it, too? Would he want such a precedent, where the United States determines who sits in the Israeli Cabinet?

This concealed, or semiovert struggle also casts a dark shadow on the prospects for improving relations between the two administrations. "Also," but this is not the main thing. The main thing, of course, is what Washington and Jerusalem will discuss after the Lebanese problem is resolved, without getting into the mass of problems that will undoubtedly crop up as the practical deliberations begin on the removal of the "foreign forces" from Lebanon. As long as the two parties are entrenched in their declared positions -- that is, with Israel rejecting the Reagan plan in toto, refusing to regard it under any circumstances as a basis for negotiations; and with the United States, as Shultz and his colleagues declared numerous times, having no intention of backing out of this plan -- one cannot see how it would be possible to calm the existing Washington-Jerusalem confrontation.

One thing is clear, and that is that in order to improve the atmosphere, the United States will have to make a gesture toward Israel after the long period during which it has whipped Israel almost daily.

It looks as though a U.S. gesture is conceivable, but only after Washington is convinced that its latest moves cannot undermine the government and bring about a replacement.

Now, with an atmosphere of near crisis in the air in Israel, so to speak, the United States will likely continue to watch over events without doing anything that could help the Begin government emerge from its distress.

Is the government really in distress in that respect?

The impression is that this is imaginary "distress," as none of the coalition components wants to hold new elections, and least of all the NRP, which was the leader in creating the tension over the establishment of a commission of inquiry. It is not concealing this. Changes in the political constellation are not imminent, unless the unexpected (such as shockwaves following discoveries around the massacre in Beirut) happens. The resignation of Minister Yitzhaq Berman is still not a cause for shock, even though his fellow dissenter, MK Zeigerman, intimated that he and Berman are yet capable of establishing a separate faction and of withdrawing from the Likud. Incidentally, Minister Berman, who is generally described as "an honest man" (and he himself makes fun of such compliments, adding in his good sense of humor: Woe to the man who walks around with a note in his pocket certifying that he is an honest man...), has more than once declared that as one who was elected as part of the Likud he would not lend his hand to the downfall of the government without elections.

Basically, a change in the political setup is possible, one that could make possible the establishment of a new government without elections, but only on condition that the NRP withdraws from the coalition, which it has no intention of doing, as its leaders -- Burg, Hammer and Ben-Me'ir -- have been proclaiming. Burg recalls his own remarks in the Malkhey Yisra'el Square, when he came out strongly against the Alignment. Hammer, without citing his own remarks, has said he has absolutely no such intention, despite the fact that he is taking pains to change his personal image as well as that of his party in order to emphasize the difference between it and the Likud (on the basis of the realization that the original is always superior to the replica and that if the NRP resembles the Likud at all, then people will vote for Begin and not for the NRP, as happened in the last elections). Ben-Me'ir cites his own last speech in the Knesset on the Reagan plan to prove that today the NRP and the Alignment have nothing in common politically. On 8 September, in the course of the debate on the Reagan plan about which the Alignment boasted that it is similar to the Alignment platform, Dr Ben-Me'ir said: "...The Alignment has adopted a plan than has positions that totally conflict with Israel's security. It has done so out of hysteria, out of lack of the minimal amount of in-depth calculation, out of rashness. It contradicts not only Israel's security completely, but it also conflicts with Israel's future and the basic rights of the Jewish people in its land, as well as with the fundamentals of Zionism -- all of which positions I find it hard to believe the Alignment would actually support." True, it is hard to believe that after stating such a credo, the NRP could now make a good match with Shem-tov's Alignment, the Alignment of Sarid, Aloni, Tzaban, et al.

Even if someone had wished to find some leeway to make such a deal legitimate, he would have recoiled at once. Dr Burg would never lend a hand to any deed that spells a split in the NRP. That is why it is obvious that such an idea of joining a government headed by the Alignment would have led to the immediate withdrawal of Rabbi Druckman's men ("the Eytanim circle") which demonstrated in a meeting convened last week that some of the best NRP people follow him.

Hence, the well-known manipulations of some of the Alignment pro's, who last week were rejuvenated the moment they smelled a possible carcass, will not be enought to replace the government except through elections. Minister Zvulun Hammer had good reason to turn down MK Amnon Rubinstein's request for a meeting with him. Hammer knew exactly what Rubinstein was about to offer him -- a "national salvation government" headed by the Alignment.

There being no possibility of effecting the political turnabout in Israel which both the Alignment on the one hand and the Washington administration on the other so desire, each for its own reasons, the Reagan administration will be left with no alternative but to try to renew contact with the Begin government, reconstruct a dialogue and ease off the pressure of Israel. Apparently it is clear to all that this pressure has absolutely nothing to do with events in Lebanon. Or, as Intelligence Chief Maj Gen Yehoshu'a Sagi put it at the special Cabinet session at the end of Rosh Hashana: There is no connection between the U.S. pressure and what happened in West Beirut. Even if it had not happened (that was in the course of the debate on the slaughter), the U.S. pressure would have increased. If the United States had wanted not to spotlight its conflict with Israel, it could have made do with Israel's response to the administration's demand [drishat] that West Beirut be evacuated. After all, what did Israel say? That it does not want to remain there. Only let the Lebanese Army come and take the key positions held by the IDF; the Israeli troops are pulling out (and this has been shown in reality)! But, again, it appeared that the "conflict" currently serves U.S. interests. But even the United States cannot fail to understand full well that this tactic could not be employed for long. After all, Israel has something to say, and without it, no arrangement will prevail.

It is to be regretted that the great achievements of the war in Lebanon are being overshadowed by developments no one had predicted. No doubt the Israeli Government, too, is not absolutely clean of mistakes, particularly in the latter stages of the campaign, and the government must admit its errors, because only recognition of them can make real the chance that what went wrong will be corrected.

That is especially true these days of soul-searching and taking account. The atonement should be conducted with one's self, not because the "Gentiles" are harassing us. One ought to remember that none of the European countries, which have been demonstrating such sensitivity to everything that has to do with the Palestinians right now, complied with the U.S. pleas that they permit its aircraft to land in their capitals during the Yom Kippur war, only because these aircraft were airlifting aid to Israel.

MA'ARIV: U.S. KNEW SOMETHING OF MASSACRE 16 SEP

TA300917 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 30 Sep 82 pp 1, 15

[Report by military correspondent Ya'aqov Erez and Yosef Wachsman]

[Excerpts] U.S. elements in Beirut knew about the killing of civilians in the Shatila refugee camp on Friday (17 September) and then demanded [biderisha] that the Phalangist military commander remove his forces from the refugee camps. The Phalangists did not comply with the U.S. request [baqasha], just as they rejected the Israeli requests.

The fact that information on events in the Shatila camp reached senior U.S. elements in Beirut as early as Friday was learned by Chief of Staff Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan and Commander of the Northern Command Maj Gen Amir Drori when they met Friday, at 1600 with the Phalangist military commanders, headed by (Fadi Farm). He told the Israeli officers that "the Americans pressured me to remove the forces from the refugee camps." (Fadi farm) added that he does not know why the Americans requested [mebaqshim] this and did not mention that civilians were being harmed by his fighters.

Israeli elements say it later transpired that the Americans knew by noon on Friday, and perhaps even earlier, tha' civilians were being killed in the Shatila camp. It is not clear whether the U.S. elements in Beirut knew of the scope of the killing. These elements did not transmit the information to the Israeli authorities or to the IDR command in Beirut.

It was further learned that U.S. diplomats in Beirut were the ones who influenced Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan to refrain from sending Lebanese Army units to the refugee camps, contrary to the plan prepared by President-elect Bashir al-Jumayyil. The plan stated that Lebanese Army units would take control of the refugee camps in West Beirut.

The U.S. involvement with everything regarding the refugee camps in Beirut proves that these elements had a degree of responsibility for everything that took place in Shatila, at least as much responsibility as Israel had.

Yosef Wachsman reports: Political sources in Jerusalem yesterday expressed satisfaction with U.S. President Reagan's remarks during a news conference. His remarks were defined as a serious and sincere attempt to lessen the tension prevailing between Israel and the United States lately.

AMBASSADOR TO UN INTERVIEWED ON POSSIBLE OUSTER

TA290749 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir arrived in New York last night to participate in the UN General Assembly session. During his stay there Minister Shamir will meet with 30 foreign ministers who arrived to take part in the session as well. Our UN Ambassador Yehuda Blum expected an anti-Israeli atmosphere in the session due to the incidents in Lebanon. Our correspondent Shalom Qital, who went to New York to cover the session, spoke with Ambassador Blum about the possibility of Israel being suspended from the United Nations or having its accreditation withdrawn.

[Begin recording] [Blum] The only reason this has not been done to date is not love for Israel but because the conclusion was reached that any attempt to harm Israel's status and membership in the United Nations might mark the end of the organization itself. They [the Arabs] are interested in the continued existence of the organization; it well serves their interests as well as the interests of their supporters, led by the Soviet Union. Therefore, it is hardly conceivable that they would want to undermine the basis on which they subsist. I would say that due to this year's political climate we should perhaps treat these threats more seriously than we have in the past. Ultimately, the decision by the Arabs and their supporters as to whether to tread this path or not will be made against the background of their own assessment of the possible reaction.

[Question] You are saying possible reaction in a general manner. A possible reaction usually means how the United States will react. Do you believe the United States will go hand in hand with Israel all the way and will it react sharply if there is a suspension or withdrawal of accreditation?

[Answer] I can say with confidence that the United States' long declared position that it would draw extreme conclusions in such a case -- and this is usually interpreted as U.S. readiness to withdraw from activity in the organization -- has not weakened. It was only in recent weeks and days that the U.S. representatives clarified again that they adhere to the traditional U.S. position which is anchored in congressional decisions.

[Question] Foreign Minister Shamir arrived in New York tonight. He usually participates in the deliberations of the UN General Assembly. Do you believe that in the harsh climate here as in many other places in the world it will be difficult for the foreign minister to hold his traditional meetings with many foreign ministers?

[Answer] No, there is no difficulty in setting up meetings. The number of meetings set for the minister at this stage is by no means smaller than that scheduled for him last year. [end recording]

SHAMIR MEETS PYM, CHEYSSON AT UN 29 SEP

TA300528 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir will speak today in the UN General Assembly session in New York. Yesterday he met with his British counterpart, Francis Pym, and our correspondent Shalom Qital reports that disagreements over Lebanon came up in their talk. Nevertheless, Pym emphasized that he will refrain from placing the responsibility for the Beirut massacre on Israel as long as the facts involved have not been clearly revealed and proven. The British foreign secretary stressed several times that he supports the Reagan plan and called on Israel to accept it. Shamir repeated the main points of Israel's opposition to it.

French External Affairs Minister Claude Cheysson promised Shamir that Paris will act together with other capitals to prevent the attempt to suspend Israel's accreditation to the UN General Assembly. Shamir warned Cheysson that any action carried out by France in the Middle East without coordination with Israel is doomed in advance to failure.

FRANCE WILL NOT INVITE BEGIN TO PAY VISIT

TA291633 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] French External Affairs Minister Claude Cheysson said in New York today, after meeting with Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, that France would not invite the prime minister for an official visit to Paris. In an interview with our correspondent Shalom Qital, Cheysson said: Menahem Begin's pronouncements about relations between the two countries now are not a suitable impetus for our inviting him. If he comes to Paris, he will be received as the head of a sovereign and friendly state, but France will not at present initiate such an invitation. He described Israeli-French relations as tense, and said the IDF's entry into Lebanon was a violation of international law and affects relations between Jerusalem and Paris. Our correspondent notes that Shamir will also meet today with the foreign ministers of Britain, Portugal, Peru and Luxembourg.

PERES REJECTS NATIONAL UNITY GOVERNMENT

TA292017 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Shim'on Peres opposes the establishment of a national unity government. He told the French LE MONDE newspaper staff that the differences of opinion between the Alignment and the Likud are so wide that a national unity government, even for a short period of time, is impossible. The Labor Party chairman again issued a call for Menahem Begin's resignation, suggesting that the Palestinian problem be resolved on the basis of the Reagan plan. He said the Labor Party accepts about 70 percent of the Reagan plan, and thanks to that plan there are now better chances than ever before that the Jordanian option might be accepted.

TZIPORI CRITICIZES ALIGNMENT, REMARKS ON WEIZMAN

TA301014 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Minister Mordekhay Tzipori accuses the Alignment of heating up the atmosphere in Israel and of taking advantage of the miserable situation Israel finds itself in in order to make political gains.

On the demand that "Ezer Weizman be allowed to return to activity in the Herut Movement, he said that if Weizman decides to do so, he will find many supporters. However, it is Weizman who should initiate things and should ask for a meeting with Mr Begin in order to settle the differences between them first. Tzipori said this during a tour of the Eshkol district settlements in the Negev.

In his opinion, the main goal of the Peace for Galilee Operation has been achieved: the destruction of the PLO infrastructure and the removal of the terrorists from our borders. It still remains to be seen whether the other goals, especially the removal of the foreign forces from Lebanon and disrupting the PLO efforts to rebuild its infrastructure in Lebanon, can be achieved.

NEW MILITARY COMMANDER APPOINTED FOR W. BANK

TA291414 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1352 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Changes were carried out today in the military branch of the government in Judaea and Samaria. The IDF commander in the area, Brig Gen Ya'aqov Harkabi, ended his duties today, and in his place Lt Col Shmu'el Tzuqer was appointed. Harkabi was the commander of the IDF in Judaea and Samaria since the division was made between the civilian administration and the military headquarters. Our correspondent Yinon Shenqar, who submitted this report, notes that the ending of Harkabi's functions has no connection with Menahem Milson's resignation from the civilian administration.

MODA'I TO BE APPOINTED NEW ENERGY MINISTER

TA291050 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1035 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Minister Without Portfolio Yitzhaq Moda'i will be appointed energy minister instead of Yitzhaq Berman who resigned from the Cabinet. This has been learned by our correspondent Pe'erli Shahar.

Deputy Transport Minister David Schiffman will probably be appointed a minister without a portfolio. The Liberal Party, our correspondent says, does not intend to demand another deputy minister at this stage, if Schiffman is indeed appointed a minister without a portfolio.

130,000 PEOPLE TO SETTLE IN TERRITORIES

TA291202 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 29 Sep 82 p 1

[Report by Gid'on Alon]

[Text] The Settlement Department of the Jewish Agency and the Settlement Section of the Zionist Federation are now completing an extensive master plan for settlements over the next 5 years (1983-1987).

According to the plan, the details of which were obtained by the HA'ARETZ correspondent, 100,000 people will be added to Judaea and Samaria, 20,000 in the Golan Heights, 10,000 in the Gaza District (including an urban settlement in the style of Yamit and a chain of settlements around Gaza and Khan Yunus). Also envisaged is a substantial settlement increase in the Galilee, the Negev and the 'Arava.

It was also revealed that in the Galilee the intention is to build new settlements in the deployment method in order to prevent the taking over of state lands by Arabs and bedouin. The plan, which is still in its final drafting stage, was recently discussed at a meeting of directors of the Settlement Department and will be presented next week to the Zionist executives within the framework of the settlement plan for the period between the congresses.

1,000 RESERVISTS ASK NOT TO SERVE IN LEBANON

TA291631 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] The reserves soldiers group "There Is a Limit" [yesh gvul] submitted a petition to Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon this afternoon whose signatories -- 1,000 officers and soldiers -- ask him not to send them to serve in Lebanon. Our correspondent Mikha'el Huler reports that two lieutenant colonels and six majors are among the officers. Representatives of the group asked to have one of the members of Sharon's office come to the ministry's gate to accept the petition. After a long wait, when their request was not complied with, they decided to hand it over to the regimental police guards.

FURTHER DETAILS ON PLO DETENTION CAMP INCIDENT

TA292033 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 2015 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Southern Lebanon, 29 Sep (ITIM) -- Concerning the incident in the Al-Ansar prisoners camp, the following details have been learned:

The IDF was going to release 60 terrorists yesterday, but for various reasons their release was delayed. Since the massacre in Beirut, dozens of the prisoners' family members have been congregating at the camp gates, requesting the prisoners' release and even shouting epithets condemning the massacre in Beirut and the State of Israel. The IDF removed them from the area, but they returned shortly afterwards.

Last week, the IDF released some 400 terrorists from the camp after investigation showed that their connection with the terrorist organizations was purely coincidental. The detention camp authorities intend to continue releasing terrorists, thus making their situation easier for the winter.

IDF INCREASES PATROLS IN REFUGEE CAMP IN LEBANON

TA291114 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] The IDF has increased its patrols in the 'Ayn al-Hulwah refugee camp after three persons, apparently Phalangists, murdered a 70-year-old man. The IDF warned against harming the refugees in the camps.

LEBANESE RADIO REPORTED 'JUSTIFYING' MASSACRE

TA291918 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] The Voice of Free Lebanon, the Christian broadcasting station of the Lebanese Forces, broadcast a commentary this evening actually justifying the massacre in Sabra and Shatila, and attacking those elements which are condemning it and wanting to investigate it. Our monitor Mikha'el Gurdus reports that the radio said that the outcry in the world following the massacre cannot be understood: This was a natural result of the war that the Palestinians conducted in Lebanon, the broadcast said. The commentator said the number of Palestinians killed in Lebanon since Israel invaded it is much smaller than the number of Lebanese murdered by the terrorists in recent years. The commentator attacked the Arab world, Europe and the United States for not being outraged when the terrorists massacred tens of thousands of Christians in dozens of settlements in Lebanon, chief among them the city of Ad-Damur. The commentator stressed that the United States and Europe exploited the massacre to return their forces to Lebanon, seeking thereby to hurt the Begin-Sharon government.

AL-MURABITUN MILITIA LEADER COMMENTS IN LEBANON

TA291234 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] The commander of the leftist al-Murabitun militia attacked the Voice of Israel for broadcasting again that he is suspected of having murdered Bashir al-Jumayyil. In reply to a question by our correspondent Eytan Almog, he said Bashir al-Jumayyil's assassins conspired against Arab Lebanon and he expressed his confidence in the new president, Amin al-Jumayyil.

The commander, Ibrahim Qulaylat, spoke with correspondents in the hospital where he is being treated in West Beirut. He said the takeover of West Beirut was a conspiracy by both domestic and foreign elements and attacked the United States as well as several West European countries who removed their soldiers from the multinational force. Qulaylat demanded that all foreign forces leave Beirut and called for the establishment of a committee to investigate the massacre in the refugee camps.

LEADERS ARRIVE FOR OAU CONTACT COMMITTEE TALKS

EA292122 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Excerpt] The heads of state of Tanzania, Zambia and the Congo arrived in Addis Ababa this afternoon, leading high-ranking delegations of their respective countries to the OAU contact committee meeting that will open tomorrow. The three heads of state are here to exchange views on the outcome of their discussions with leaders of various African countries on the possibility of reconvening the 19th OAU summit meeting, which had been scheduled to be held Tripoli.

[Paris AFP in French at 1310 GMT on 29 September 1982 in reporting Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso's departure for Ethiopia, notes: "Six countries are members of the contact group; they are Mali, Zambia, Tanzania, Mozambique, Libya and the Congo."]

Libya's Jallud

LD300832 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0725 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Tripoli, 30 Sep (JANA) -- Staff Maj 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud last night arrived in Addis Ababa to attend the meetings of the six-member liaison committee created by the African summit. Staff Major Jallud and his accompanying delegation were met at the airport by Fikre-Selassie, secretary general of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia. The welcoming party included ministers, members of the diplomatic corps in Ethiopia and members of the Libyan Arab Bureau in Ethiopia.

REPORTAGE ON SADCC ENERGY MINISTERS MEETING

AB222159 Luanda ANGOP in French 1840 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Luanda, 22 Sep (ANGOP) -- The energy ministers of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference [SADCC] member-countries will meet in Luanda on 27 and 28 September to analyze and approve the projects to be submitted to the Maseru conference (Lesotho), which will be held in January 1983.

According to the SADCC ad hoc commission in Luanda, the ministerial summit will be preceded, from 23 to 25 September, by the experts meeting which will prepare the conference of the energy ministers of the "nine" (Angola, Mozambique, Zambia, Tanzania, Botswana, Lesotho, Zimbabwe, Malawi and Swaziland).

Reportedly, the SADCC ministerial council, which met in the Angolan capital last 25 and 26 June, delayed to January 1983 the annual meeting of the organization with invited donor governments and development agencies in order to get financing for various existing projects.

Although agriculture and industry have been declared the main points on the conference agenda, other fields of cooperation will be analyzed, mainly transportation, communication and the development of human resources as well as planned sectors which are complementary, such as energy, mines, fishery, wildlife and forestry.

Action Program Approved

AB291211 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Energy ministers of the Southern African Development Coordinating Conference [SADCC] in their meeting in Luanda yesterday agreed on a coordinated program of action on energy problems and regional preservation and their forms of implementation.

The energy ministers approved the program of action which is to examine and to analyze energy problems of the region and study other projects within the SADCC for international cooperation. Energy ministers of member countries of the SADCC also approved preparations within energy sectors and various other projects to be presented at the Maseru conference to be held from the 27 to 28 of January next year.

MINISTERS ARRIVE IN NAIROBI FOR ITU CONFERENCE

EA262314 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Text] The Ethiopian minister for transport and communications, Mr Yusuf Ahmed, has said in Nairobi that the International Telecommunications Union [ITU] had played a very important role among the developing countries.

Mr Ahmed was speaking at the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport on his arrival to attend the ITU conference, which begins in Nairobi on Tuesday.

The Ethiopian minister, who is also leading his country's delegation to the ITU conference, noted that the developing countries should control the information they obtained, in view of the proposed new international economic order, for their own benefit.

Among those who arrived at the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport before noon today were the Mozambique and Zambian delegations.

CEAO SUMMIT TO MEET IN OUAGADOUGOU 18-22 OCTOBER

AB231559 Paris AFP in English 1331 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Ouagadougou, Sept 23 (AFP) -- The eighth summit of member states of the West African Economic Community (CEAO) will take place here from October 18 to 22, the organisation's headquarters said here today.

The summit will consider trade and customs agreements, rural and industrial development and the 1983 budget, the communique said.

CEAO members are Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Upper Volta.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI SPEECH COMMEMORATES 'ABD AN-NASIR

LD291536 Tripoli JANA in English 1448 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Tripoli, Dhulhijja 11, Sept 29, Jamahiriyah News Agency -- Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi delivered the following speech yesterday, September 28, in commemoration of the death of Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir.

"I should have liked to repeat what I said a year ago on this tragic occasion which marks the death of Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir and the dissolution of the Syrian-Egyptian unity. However, I feel this time that words in Arabic have become meaningless, for after 'Abd an-Nasir only one term continued to have meaning, i.e. "Palestinian Resistance", but even this has now become meaningless.

So far there has been no other positive term in Arabic since An-Nasir's death except "October 6" which was short-lived having lasted no more than 24 hours in 1973. It was then allowed to be buried in tent 101 which was situated 83 kms from Cairo, but only to be revived in 1981 with the assassination of the traitor who had destroyed it.

I reiterate my previous statement of a year ago on this occasion. We are indebted to Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir, for after him the Arab nation has become a nation of sheep, a nation without a strong man and a widowed nation. However, I am certain it is not a nation without hope.

This is an occasion suitable for derision and for provoking an-Nasir's adversaries to show a minimum degree of courage in confronting the enemy....

As to meaningful terms in Arabic, I emphasize that there must be an appropriate action to bestow significance on this glorious language."

AL-QADHDHAFI RECEIVES POLISARIO'S ABDELAZIZ

LD292110 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution this evening received Brother Mohammed Abdelaziz, secretary general of Polisario.

JANA: FAHD, SHARON HELD SECRET MEETING IN JUNE

LD291338 Tripoli JANA in English 1752 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] London, Dhulhijja 10, Sept 28, Jamahiriyah News Agency -- According to press sources here a secret meeting was held here last June between King Fahd of Saudi Arabia and the Zionist defence minister, terrorist Ari'el Sharon.

The visit took place during King Fahd's recent stop-over on his way to visit Spain.

SUDAN

NUMAYRI RETURNS TO KHARTOUM AFTER 'ID AL-ADHA

JN291849 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1800 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Khartoum, 29 Sep (SUNA) -- President Muhammad Ja'far Numayri returned to Khartoum this afternoon after spending 'Id al-Adha in Danaqilah, in the Northern Province.

He was welcomed at the airport by the first vice president and several ministers and senior army officers.

TUNISIA

BOURGUIBA REPLIES TO HASSAN ON ARAB PEACE PLAN

LD292000 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] President Habib Bourguiba has replied to the message King Hassan II sent to Arab kings and presidents, members of the seven-man committee formed at the Fes summit conference, to contact the UN Security Council member countries and acquaint them with the Arab peace plan approved by the participants in the Fes summit conference.

In his message, delivered by the Tunisian ambassador in Paris to his Moroccan counterpart, President Bourguiba recommends the continuation and intensification of efforts to explain the Arab cause, particularly to Western countries that have the ability to pressure Israel.

Should the heads of the Arab member states of the seven-man committee be unable to meet within the next few days, Bourguiba proposes that their foreign ministers be asked to proceed to Washington to submit the Arab peace plan to American officials and to prepare the ground for the forthcoming visit the seven-man committee will be making to the American capital.

In his messages, King Hassan proposes holding a meeting in Rabat after 'Id al-Adha.

GABON

BONGO RETURNS FROM MOROCCO, DISCUSSES OAU

AB292105 Libreville Africa Number 1 in French 1900 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Gabonese President Omar Bongo returned to Libreville this evening from a short trip to Morocco and Geneva.

While in Morocco, President Bongo conferred with the Moroccan King on the current OAU crisis. The Gabonese head of state spoke to newsmen on his arrival at the Leon Mba International Airport in Libreville:

[Begin recording] I have heard that some of my fellow heads of state have asked that an extraordinary session of OAU heads of state be held on the well-known Western Sahara issue. I can say that I am available at any time. I, however, want to know the venue and the date. Anyway, I am available. I believe that the committee of wisemen will soon meet and we will see what it decides. Those heads of state will have to meet with the two parties, Morocco and Algeria. Once both Morocco and Algeria have given their consent, we will hold a meeting. I do not know if the OAU will soon hold its special meeting because, in October, we will hold the conference among the heads of state of France and Africa. If an extraordinary summit could be held, I believe this would be the only way to bring about the holding of the normal OAU summit. For the first time in OAU history, we are witnessing a situation in which a chairman -- Kenyan President Moi -- will hold two terms of office. [end recording]

FRANCE'S CHIRAC PRESIDES OVER MAYORS MEETING

AB291719 Paris AFP in French 1623 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Libreville, 29 Sep (AFP) -- Jacques Chirac, mayor of Paris, and leader of the Rally for the Republic (RPR-Gaullist), who arrived in Libreville on Tuesday, presided over the deliberations of the Bureau of the International Association of Mayors of Capitals and Metropolis Partially or Entirely Francophone (AIMPF).

The meeting, in which Mrs Gabriel Emougue (Brazzaville), Andre Guillabert (Saint-Louis of Senegal), Elom Kokou Fourn (Lome), Marie Augustine Houagni Ambourouet (Port-Gentil/Gabon) and Lubin Martial Ntoutoume Obame (Libreville) are taking part, was to end Wednesday evening.

The agenda included a statement by Jacques Chirac and a report on the financial situation by the AIMPF chairman. The meeting also discussed issues concerning the development of solidarity and cooperation among the 35 AIMPF members and the date of the next general assembly session planned for Paris. The AIMPF was created 3 years ago in Quebec on Mr Chirac's initiative to promote cooperation between the capitals using the French language.

In his opening speech, Mr Chirac stressed that the association does not play a political role. Its aim, he added, is rather that "we should meet within a club in order to better understand each other, because those who know each other love each other and do not fight among themselves."

GHANA

RAWLINGS PLEDGES NO COMPROMISE ON CORRUPTION

AB292119 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] The chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, has assured Ghanaians that the government will not compromise on corruption, wastage and negligence. Facts must therefore be established to ascertain the truth when accusations are leveled against people in authority.

Flight Lieutenant Rawlings was addressing workers of the PWD [Public Works Department] in Accra today. He called on the workers to stop complaining about lack of raw materials while they do not make efforts to improvise to keep existing machinery moving. Workers, he said, should get involved in the affairs of the organization. Flight Lieutenant Rawlings said during the Limann administration, worker participation in administration was nonexistent. Such a situation weakened the morale of the oppressed majority. The PNDC chairman said before 31 December, it came to a time when truth was suppressed and since there was no reflexive thinking, a few criminals took decisions for the majority.

Flight Lieutenant Rawlings stressed the need to trace the source which has helped others to exploit the nation and warned that the majority will continue to be in the present predicament if they continue to allow a few exploiters to dictate to them.

On the formation of people's militia, he emphasized that it is to ensure that one section does not monopolize the use of weapons. It is also to wipe out enmity among Ghanaians. Flight Lieutenant Rawlings said violence was democratized in the past because the local indigenous people could manufacture their own tools. The mentality of the Ghanaian was changed when sophisticated weapons were dumped on the country which left nothing to protect the Ghanaian human dignity. Flight Lieutenant Rawlings then remarked: We should not allow the environment to dictate to us. We must change the environment. We have become victims of our environment instead of us controlling it. The chairman told the workers that some will be redeployed to bring back life to the rural areas. He stressed that the time has now come to hold the bull by the horn.

FORMER PNP MEMBERS ON TRIAL FOR ACCEPTING LOAN

AB291542 Paris AFP in English 1405 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Accra, Sept 29 (AFP) -- Three prominent members of Ghana's disbanded People's National Party (PNP) have gone on trial here over an alleged million-dollar loan from an Italian industrialist. The PNP was the party in power until the end of last year, when the government was toppled in a military coup. The three accused, Party National Chairman Okutwer Bekor, Ashanti Regional Chairman Krobo Edusei and lawyer Kwesi Armah, appeared yesterday before the public tribunal set up by Ghana's ruling Provisional National Defense Council to try crimes against the state. All three pleaded not guilty to the charge, which alleged that they contravened party regulations by accepting the loan from industrialist Mario Chiavelli.

None of the accused was represented because the Ghana Bar Association, which includes Mr Edusei's daughter and son-in-law, decided on Monday to boycott the tribunals. The association described them as a "misguided attempt to supplant the ordinary criminal court of Ghana."

COMMITTEE ASKS BANNING OF BOYCOTTING LAWYERS

AB290855 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] The Tema Harbor Area Coordinating Committee of WDC's [Workers Defense Committees] has called on the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] to ban lawyers in private practice who fail to appear before the public tribunals from practicing. In the statement issued in Accra yesterday reacting to the decision taken by lawyers at the Bar Association meeting in Kumasi, the coordinating committee said if they refuse to appear before the public tribunals, they should also not appear before the other courts. The statement said since the public tribunals and the courts were set up with the people's money, failure to appear before one meant they should not appear before the other.

The statement pointed out that the present people's revolution has no room for neocolonial legal technicalities, adding that it was these same lawyers who complained during the AFRC [Armed Forces Revolutionary Council] era that they did not appear before the tribunals. Now that they have been offered the chance they are refusing to appear. This, the statement said, is a clear indication of the lawyers diabolical plans to sabotage the PNDC. It said lawyers should be silenced because they are using the legal profession as a political weapon against the revolution.

The statement added that lawyers are needed to defend everybody and by their refusal to appear before the public tribunals they want to create the impression to the world that people are being tried in the country without counsel.

TWO GROUPS CRITICIZE BAR ASSOCIATION STAND

AB300600 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] The United Front of the June 4th Movement and the People's Revolutionary League of Ghana have reacted to the stand taken by the Ghana Bar Association at its recent congress in Kumasi that its members in private practice will not appear before the public tribunal in their professional capacity. In a statement issued in Accra today, the central committees of the two bodies said the lawyers' stand has not come as a surprise to the suffering Ghanaians. This is because the Bar Association has shown, since the 31 December revolution, that it is opposed to any restructuring of the country's socioeconomic system which should benefit the poor. The statement said the fact that the association's decision came at a time when some of its members are appearing before the tribunal should be seen as an attempt by the leadership to save their skin and escape justice. The statement said all arguments about the technicalities of the tribunal are only aimed at deceiving the people. It said one basic reason why the lawyers have opposed the revolution and the PDC's [People's Defense Committees] and WDC's [Workers Defense Committees] is that these organs of people's power have won the confidence of the people in settling their disputes. Thus, cases which will take years to be settled at great costs to poor workers by the ordinary courts are quickly dealt with free of charge by the PDC's and the WDC's. The statement added that by its decision, the Bar Association has exposed itself as a hypocrite organization whose members should not be taken seriously.

CANADIAN ENVOY PLEDGES CONTINUED ASSISTANCE

AB300802 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] The Canadian high commissioner-designate to Ghana, Frederick Griffith Livingstone, has pledged his country's continued assistance to Ghana in all fields, especially in the development of the country's rural areas.

He was speaking to newsmen on arrival at the Kotoka International Airport to assume duty. Mr Livingstone, who until his appointment was the director general of policy at the bureau of the Canadian International Development Agency, hoped his tenure of office would further strengthen the cordial relations between his country and Ghana. He promised to work toward the completion of ongoing Canadian projects in Ghana and initiate new ones.

BRIEFS

SUSPECTED CHOLERA OUTBREAK -- A suspected cholera outbreak has been reported at Tamale. The regional administration has therefore urged people not to eat from public places. Handlers of food should also ensure maximum hygienic conditions. Personal and environmental hygiene should also be stepped up. As a first step the regional administration has declared today a general day of cleaning. [Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 25 Sep 82 AB]

LIBERIA

DOE BANS SOCCER PLAYERS FROM ALL SPORTS

AB290704 Paris AFP in English 0347 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Monrovia, Sept 28 (AFP) -- Liberian Head of State Samuel Doe has banned 24 players of the national soccer team, the Lone Star, indefinitely from all sports in the country after their refusal to travel to Morocco today for a six-month long training session.

A State House communique said here tonight that Mr Doe has also ordered all employers of these players to sack them "without delay".

The players' refusal was based on their demand for higher allowances than the government had allotted them. The communique added that 9,000 dollars was "made available" for incidental allowances. Mr Doe had personally added 5,000 dollars to the pool and promised that additional funds would be forwarded to the players in Rabat. But the players insisted that they would not travel until more money was forthcoming, the communique said.

Mr Doe considered the team's action as "unpatriotic, a direct disrespect to his office and a sign of ungratefulness towards the efforts he made in their behalf," the communique said, and added that the head of state felt their attitude showed "indiscipline" and signalled "what their behaviour would have been in a strange land."

Morocco agreed to train 24 players and four coaches for six months at the country's own expense, when Head of State Doe visited Rabat earlier this month and held talks with King Hassan the Second.

Mr Doe, himself a sportsman, recently raised the Youth and Sports Commission to a ministerial status with its director, Colonel Fred J. Blay as minister. Meanwhile, the head of state has authorized army commanding general, Brigadier General Thomas G. Quiwonkpa, to prepare the army team, Defence Invaders, to travel tomorrow to Morocco in place of the Lone Star squad.

NIGER

FIGURES SHOW DROP IN URANIUM SALES

AB281123 Paris AFP in English 1054 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Niamey, Sep. 28 (AFP) -- France bought 1,964 metric tons of uranium from Niger in the first seven months of this year, according to figures published in the official gazette.

In the same period Niger also sold 956 tons to Japan, 200 tons to Spain and 125 tons each to Italy and West Germany, a total of 3,370 tons.

France has a shareholding in both of the two companies producing uranium in Niger. Japan and Spain have a share in one, and Italy and West Germany in the other.

The sales so far this year have shown a marked drop compared with the same period in 1981, when 4,800 tons were sold. Customers last year included Libya, which bought 1,212 tons, and Iraq (100 tons).

NIGERIA

NAN REPORTS RECENT CLASHES IN GONGOLA

AB291258 Lagos NAN in English 1240 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Yola, Sept. 29 (NAN) -- Governor Abubakar Barde of Gongola yesterday in Yola described the recent clashes in the state's Mambilla Plateau, in which some persons were reported to have lost their lives as an unfortunate incident.

In a Sallah [a Muslim holiday] message to the people of the state, Governor Barde said that the incident had disrupted the relative peace of the state.

He said that the government had set up a panel to determine the cause of the incident and that those found guilty would be punished.

Governor Barde said that it was necessary for the people to always live in peace and harmony irrespective of tribal, religious or political differences.

BRIEFS

NIGER STATE MINISTER APPOINTMENT -- Mina, Sep, 27 (NAN) -- A permanent secretary in the Niger Ministry of Local Government, Alhaji Shehu Ahmadu Katcha, has been appointed the state head of service. Alhaji Shehu, 52, replaces Mr. James Okolo who retired in July this year. A statement from the Government House today said that Alhaji Shehu's appointment took effect from August 1 this year. [Lagos NAN in English 0825 GMT 28 Sep 82 AB]

ANGOLA

TALKS CONTINUE WITH WISNER DELEGATION 29 SEPTEMBER

AB292057 Luanda ANGOP in French 1930 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Luanda, 29 Sep (ANGOP) -- Talks between the American and Angolan delegations on the prevailing situation in southern Africa continued in Luanda until late this morning.

Participating in these talks, which started last Monday, are Jorge Paulo, Angolan minister of foreign affairs; Venancio da Silva Moura, deputy minister of foreign affairs; and Carlos Fernandes, secretary at the president's office in charge of foreign affairs.

The United States was represented by Frank Wisner (deputy assistant secretary of state for African affairs) and other officials of the U.S. State Department. The delegation, which arrived on Saturday evening, will leave this evening for Paris. Before his departure, Frank Wisner will grant an interview to the local press.

ENVOY TO TANZANIA VIEWS U.S. NAMIBIA POLICY

EA272122 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] Angola has said that the Reagan administration does not want to see Namibia become independent, wanting it to remain a colony.

Speaking at a press conference, Angolan envoy to our country Ndugu Eusebio Sebastiao said today that the United States ia afraid that if Namibia becomes independent, it will become socialist and, for that reason, the Reagan administration, which cooperates with the oppressive regime of South Africa, is engaging in acts of sabotage and provocation against Angola.

Ndugu Sebastiao said the presence of Cuban troops in Angola has nothing to do with Namibia's independence and that no country can force an independent nation to choose or pursue a policy of socialism or capitalism.

The envoy said the Angolan Government has been stressing that Cuban forces will leave Angola when it receives assurances that South Africa will not again attack Angola. He also said the frontline states for the liberation of southern Africa will meet next month in Maputo to discuss the recent preparations by racist South Africa to renew attacks on Angola and the Namibian independence issue. Ambassador Sebastiao said Cuban troops came to Angola to assist MPLA fighters in dealing with attacks by enemy forces. On the frequent racist South African provocative attacks on Angola, Ambassador Sebastiao said any provocation or attack on Angola is also a provocation or attack on other frontline states for the liberation of southern Africa.

ANGOP EDITORIAL ON NAMIBIAN INDEPENDENCE DELAY

AB231816 Luanda ANGOP in French 1700 GMT 23 Sep 82

[ANGOP editorial: "We Are Not Responsible for the Delay of the Independence of Namibia"]

[Text] Luanda, 23 Sep (ANGOP) -- During the past few weeks, UN diplomatic circles have commented on the possibility that a just solution to the Namibian problem based on UN Security Council Resolution 435 is very near.

Reports spread in that connection claim that the parties involved may be ready to conclude an agreement based on the simultaneous withdrawal of South African troops occupying Namibian territory and those of the Cuban internationalist forces in Angola. Moreover, this problem is presented as being the fundamental aspect of the peaceful resolution of the Namibian conflict, as if the presence of the Cuban internationalist forces were linked to the independence of the neighboring territory. This tends to claim that the key to resolution of the problem lies with the Angolan Government.

Obviously, this is a flagrant deformation of reality, which attempts to hold Angola responsible for the delay of Namibian independence wheras it is the Pretoria regime that raises obstacles in implementing UN Resolution 435.

In this regard, it is important to underline that none of the articles of Resolution 435 refers to the presence of Cuban troops in Angola. It could not do so since this is an internal problem, exclusively concerning the Luanda and Havana governments.

The internationalist forces were asked in 1975 to help the Angolan people ward off the South African and Zairian invasion on the basis of Article 51 of the UN Charter and under no circumstance could the Angolan authorities solicit military aid from a friendly country. [sentence as received]

Proof that this presence is linked to the defense of the territorial integrity of Angola lies in the fact that the Angolan and Cuban Governments twice planned the progressive withdrawal of the internationalist troops but this has not yet been implemented because the South African Army took advantage of the opportunity to intensify its aggression against the People's Republic of Angola from illegally occupied Namibia.

In the joint statement made on 4 February 1982, the Angolan and Cuban Governments reaffirmed their determination to repatriate the internationalist forces as soon as the direct threats to the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola stop.

The United Nations, which has the legitimate mandate over Namibia, has stated that the implementation of Resolution 435 must be followed by the progressive withdrawal of South African troops -- until 1,500 men are left there -- before free elections under the supervision of the United Nations can be held.

Meanwhile, the Pretoria regime, encouraged by the United States, has rejected the UN plan and has stated that no international settlement can be implemented with its consent as long as Cuban troops remain in Angola.

In August last year, South African Prime Minister Pieter Botha stated categorically in Pretoria that the presence of Cuban troops in Angola "did not constitute a threat to South Africa" and that his government did not see the withdrawal of the Cuban troops as a precondition for the settlement of the Namibian issue.

As Paulo Jorge, Angolan minister of foreign affairs, observed: "Only a few months ago, in April or May to be more precise, the Pretoria regime started to function as the echo chamber" of the United States, insisting on linking the presence of Cuban troops to the Namibian issue to delay the independence of this territory.

Thus, South African authorities have blocked the negotiations on the future of Namibia and have continued to manipulate international opinion. They also try to hold Angola responsible for the current deadlock while, in fact, it is the illegal presence of South African troops in Namibia and in Angola's Cunene Province -- contrary to principles of international relations -- that is causing the delay in finding a quick solution based on Resolution 435.

It is not Angola, but South Africa, that is opposed to the decolonization of Namibia. The Angolan Government will continue to respect the principles of international relations with a view to facilitating the implementation of the UN decisions. Also, Angola will reject any interference in its domestic affairs and will not submit to external pressures. Submitting to pressure would imply that it has abandoned its principled stand.

AGRICULTURAL CONTRACT SIGNED WITH BRAZILIAN FIRM

AB232025 Luanda ANGOP in French 0940 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Luanda, 23 Sep (ANGOP) -- The People's Republic of Angola and the Brazilian firm Projex recently signed a 3-year renewable contract that provides for sending 16 Brazilian experts to Angola, supplying agricultural technology and training Angolan cadres.

In accordance with the contract, the Projex firm will work on revitalizing and reconstructing the farms of Longa and N'hia, in the southern Cuanza Province. Longa and N'hia farms already have been making important progress in their development. The Longa farm, 5,400 hectares in size, will be more devoted to growing crops (particularly corn, cassava and soybeans) whereas N'hia (4,000 hectares) will be used for raising animals, mainly cattle.

MADAGASCAR

FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES VIETNAMESE OFFICIAL

MB241300 Antananarivo Domestic Service in French 1030 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] The Vietnamese deputy minister of foreign affairs, His Excellency Mr Pham Binh, has been in the Democratic Republic of Madagascar since yesterday. Pham Binh is carrying a message from the Vietnamese State Council chairman addressed to His Excellency Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

He was received this morning by Foreign Affairs Minister Christian Remi Richard. They discussed problems facing Southeast Asia, particularly Kampuchea. Pham Binh explained Vietnam's recent peace proposals for the region. The proposals call for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea, establishment of a security zone with Thailand and convening of an international conference on Southeast Asia.

Christian Remi Richard reiterated Madagascar's stand, a stand announced by President Didier Ratsiraka at the sixth nonaligned summit in Havana in 1979 and reaffirmed during various meetings of the UN General Assembly. This stand calls for keeping vacant Kampuchea's seat at the United Nations.

MAURITIUS

STATEMENT ON PLO OPENING OFFICE IN PORT LOUIS

JN241504 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Port Louis, 24 Sep (SUNA) -- Mauritius today issued an official statement welcoming the opening of a PLO office in Port Louis. The statement said Mauritius recognizes the PLO as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and recognizes the Palestinian people's right to independence.

MOZAMBIQUE

MILITARY TIES WITH ROMANIA, YUGOSLAVIA CITED

MB241342 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Mozambique has signed memoranda of military cooperation with Romania and Yugoslavia, according to a statement by the Defense Ministry. The documents set out areas for future cooperation with both socialist countries.

Mozambique and Romania have military links for some time while contacts with Yugoslavia were begun earlier this year. The documents were initialed during a recent tour by Defense Minister Alberto Chipande and a military delegation of the two countries.

In Romania, Lieutenant General Chipande held talks with Defense Minister Constantin Olteanu and met with President Nicolae Ceausescu. He also held talks with the Yugoslav defense minister, Adm Branko Mamula and with President Petar Stambolic.

AGRICULTURAL PROJECT DISCUSSED WITH GDR

MB291410 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] A major agricultural project aimed at increasing food production in Mozambique is being discussed at talks in Maputo between Mozambican officials and a delegation from the German Democratic Republic, the GDR. The project for growing grain crops covers a total area of 120,000 hectares in three provinces of Mozambique. The biggest part is 80,000 hectares in Manica Province in the center of the country.

Discussions concerning the GDR's participation in the project are taking place at the current meeting of the two countries' joint commission for cooperation. The commission is discussing a wide range of topics dealing with trade and economic and technical cooperation.

The GDR is one of Mozambique's main trading partners and is assisting in many development projects in the country.

TRIBUNAL SENTENCES 27 FOR 'SECURITY' CRIMES

EA292154 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] The revolutionary military tribunal, which met in Maputo on 8, 9 and 10 September, sentenced 27 individuals for crimes against the security of the people and state. Two of the accused were sentenced to death by firing squad. The remaining 25 were sentenced to prison terms ranging from 4 to 15 years. Immediately after the news, the text of the communique from the revolutionary military tribunal will be broadcast.

NAN REPORTS EFFORTS TO COMBAT 'MNR BANDITS'

AB291304 Lagos NAN in English 1245 GMT 29 Sep 82

[By Adewale Fatona]

[Text] Harare, Sep 29 (NAN) -- The Mozambican Army is preparing to combat possible new offensives by bandits of the South African-backed Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) in the Limpopo Valley, 200 kilometres north of the capital, Maputo, government sources in Maputo said yesterday.

The News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) correspondent in Harare quoted the sources as saying that South Africa was sending hundreds of the bandits from their training camps in the Transvaal to reinforce the movement and had stepped up air and sea drops of weapons and ammunition to the MNR.

The sources said that the Maputo government had selected more than 1,000 men and women from the Chibuto District in the southeast for military training. The people's militia, as they are called, will be given rifles and sent back to defend their villages, the sources said.

The NAN correspondent reported that recently the government distributed thousands of weapons to the people's militia in some parts of the country to combat the MNR bandits who terrorise the countryside, killing villagers and abducting foreign workers.

NAMIBIA

HOUGH ON INTERIM GOVERNMENT SETTLEMENT

Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Danie Hough, administrator-general of South-West Africa, says the South African Government is insisting on a speedy settlement in the formation of an interim system of government in South-West Africa.

Hough said in Windhoek that Botha had agreed not to set a deadline for the settlement of the process yet. It was decided to hold regular discussions between the two sides at which times he will inform Botha of the progress that has been made.

Hough held talks yesterday in Pretoria with the prime minister and the State Security Council over the progress in setting up a framework for a more representative interim government structure for South-West Africa.

Hough said Botha strongly emphasized that it is in the interests of South Africa and South-West Africa to make structural changes in South-West Africa that will promote political and economic stability. The South African Government is of the opinion that proposals for more representative governing authorities and greater involvement of experts from the private sector and other interest groups must be formulated.

Hough said the prime minister expects the reform process to be approached with the greatest urgency and dealt with in the same manner.

SWAPO-DEMOCRAT LEADER REACTS TO HOUGH PROPOSALS

MB281445 Windhoek THE WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 23 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] SWAPO-D [SWAPO Democrats] leader Mr Andreas Shipanga yesterday hit out at the AG [administrator general] Mr Danie Hough's latest constitutional proposals and warned that they were potentially dangerous for the country.

He said he had the feeling that the proposals represented an attempt by the SA [South Africa] Government to deliberately delay UN Security Council Resolution 435 and had the potential of polarising the political situation in SWA [South-West Africa).

Mr Shipanga expressed these views in an exclusive interview with THE ADVERTISER yesterday afternoon. He met the AG on Monday to discuss the proposals.

"Mr Hough did not positively indicate that Resolution 435 would be implemented, but referred rather to 'if it takes place,'" Mr Shipanga said.

"The 'if it takes place' tells a lot and that'swhy I have my apprehensions. Moreover, I can't help feeling that Washington might have a hand in the matter too. It was too good to be true that when Prime Minister P.W. Botha made the announcement about the new interim government, Mr Hough had just returned from Washington."

"I hope I am wrong," he added.

Mr Shipanga listed his objections to Mr Hough's proposals as follows:

-- They seemed contrary to the spirit of Resolution 435;

-- They held the danger of polarising the political situation over the next three to five years, leaving only the HNP [Herstigte Nasional Party], the NP [National Party] and SWAPO;

-- And they went against the grain of his personal and political principles.

Referring to the second point, he remarked: "The situation for the moderates in this country will become impossible and that includes the DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance]. The strong language of Sarel Becker, Kosie Pretorius and Sam Nujoma will be too much for the centre parties to compete against."

Asked what he intended doing under those circumstances, he replied: "What can I do? I would most definitely find it sickening to have to live under such circumstances and given the choice I would prefer to leave the country. I cannot do that, however, many of my people will suffer severely and I feel obliged to share the hardship with them."

He said later in the interview that the broadening of government would mean the inclusion of more politicians and that in turn meant "more expensive houses, more Mercedes and less money available to create jobs for the truly needy. These people are the sort of people that I represent," he said. "Even if the welfare of the nation does improve while Pretoria governs and injects R800m a year, the nation cannot and will not be a nation in its own right until it is truly free and independent. That is important to the masses."

Mr Shipanga said that he had been involved in the struggle for freedom and independence since an early age and having devoted the better part of his life to it, he was not prepared to be co-opted by Pretoria at this stage and sell out on everything that he has always stood for. "I have worked hard at it, I have suffered for what I believed was right and it cannot now be expected of me to become a turncoat," he said.

Mr Shipanga was imprisoned in Zambia and Tanzania during the seventies following differences in exile with the SWAPO leadership. He was one of the founders of SWAPO. He was released in 1978 and returned to SWA shortly after. He then started the SWAPO Democratic Party which he said was based on the original principles of SWAPO and not radicalism.

SOUTH AFRICA

PRIME MINISTER NOTES 'MORE RESPECT' FOR RSA

MB290920 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 0600 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Prime Minister P.W. Botha says there is more respect for South Africa in many quarters, particularly in the West, than there was a few years ago.

In an interview to mark his 4th year in office, Botha said many people are visiting the country to take part in important talks, but that at the same time the enemies of the country are more aggressive and more active than ever. He said he is confident South Africa eventually will be able to hold its own.

Botha said he believes that, domestically, the strategy of regional development is the key to the future of the region. South Africa has laid a sound basis for development by completing Koeberg, developing the Security Forces and expanding the confederal program. The prime minister said South Africa has made headway with its constitutional program and with confederal cooperation, which fits the strategy of regional development.

Botha said that the groundwork has been laid for development and stability through the maintenance of order and peace.

Botha will pay an informal visit to Transkei on Friday. He will be accompanied by Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha and defense minister General Malan.

'HUNDREDS' DEMONSTRATE AGAINST RENT HIKES

MB291318 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0800 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] All is reported quiet in a Pietermaritzburg township today after violence last night. Police action on a rent protest led to several injuries. With full story, here is Carmen Ricard:

A mass demonstration against new rent increases in Sabantu village, Pietermaritzburg, was broken up by police last night. The NATAL WITNESS reports that several young demonstrators were shot, and two seriously injured. They are both in Edendale hospital.

Hundreds of demonstrators, mostly youths, were carrying placards reading, among other things, "This is a peaceful demonstration. Do not play with our poor parents. No rent increases." They marched through the streets of Sabantu.

Police shots, says the report, caused mass panic with people stampeding in every direction. The march was in reaction to a rent increase of R3.90 per household, which comes into effect from October 1. The increase was announced a fortnight ago by an official of the Drakensburg administration board which runs the township. Carmen Ricard, Capital news, Durban.

GOVERNMENT LOSES IN APPEAL ON INGWAVUMA ISSUE

MB300931 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0900 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] The appeal court in Bloemfontein has dismissed with costs the appeal by the government and the minister of cooperation and development against a Natal supreme court decision that the state president's proclamation excising Ingwavuma from kwaZulu was null and void.

The chief justice, Mr Justice Rabie, with the concurrence of Mr Justice Wessels, Mr Justice Jansen and Mr Justice Corbett, found that the state president acted beyond his powers when he issued proclamation R-121 of 1982 on June 28.

Respondents in the appeal were the government of kwaZulu and Mr Mfana (Ngumbane), secretary to the kwaZulu chief of minister, Chief Buthelezi.

The ruling means that the Ingwavuma area, given to Swaziland by the South African Government, remains in the hands of kwaZulu.

RECENTLY KILLED 'TERRORISTS' LINKED TO ANC

MB300612 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] The two men killed in the shooting and handgrenade explosion at Brakpan on Monday have been identified as terrorists who had been sought throughout the country by police for severalacts of sabotage and attempted sabotage.

The public relations officer for the East Rand Police, Maj "Blackie" Swart, made this announcement.

The police have established that the two were responsible for planting the explosives under the bridge at Upington in northwest Cape Province on the railway line between South Africa and South-West Africa. One of the men was involved in the attack at Voortrekkerhoogte [Air Force Base] on 12 August last year and also took part in the sabotage of the electrical substation at Lamont near Durban on 21 August last year.

They have also been linked with numerous other attempts at sabotage. Clues have been found that one of the men received training in an ANC camp in Angola. He then went to Mozambique where he was joined by the other man. They both entered South Africa from Maputo through Swaziland. The vehicle in which they were killed was one stolen from a resident of Westdene in Johannesburg.

SURVEY SHOWS FEWER STRATEGIC GOODS IMPORTED

MB291326 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] The latest monthly economic survey by the South African insurance group, SANLAM [South African National Life Assurance Company] says the imports of strategic goods -- mainly oil and military equipment -- by South Africa, were 30 percent lower in value in July than in the same period last year.

The SANLAM survey says that as this happened despite the sharply higher import prices caused by the depreciation of the rand, it could be assumed that the fall in the value of imports was accelerated. It was possible that the current accounts of the balance of payments of South Africa was more or less in balance in July.

ZIMBABWE

MUGABE: RSA BENT ON 'DESTABILIZING' SADCC

AB300759 Paris AFP in English 0348 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Harare, 30 Sep (AFP) -- South Africa is bent on destabilizing its black-ruled neighbors which belong to the Southern Africa Development Coordination Committee (SADCC), Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe charged Wednesday in a message to Botswana, which houses the SADCC headquarters.

The message, to President Quett Masire, marked Botswana's 16th independence anniversary today. The SADCC is a nine-nation group working to end dependence on the South African economic system.

Mr Mugabe said: "Like Botswana, Zimbabwe condemns the Pretoria regime for its acts of aggression and destabilization, which are aimed at undermining the security of SADCC member states and sabotaging SADCC efforts to achieve economic liberation.'

Mr Mugabe also referred to the crisis afflicting the Organization of African Unity (OAU), which (?was unable to) stage its annual summit conference last month in Libya for lack of a quorum. He said he was "convinced that the recent attempts by hostile and reactionary forces to split the OAU will fail." He was sure the summit would be reconvened before the end of the year, Mr Mugabe said.